THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 197

**ATLANTIC EDITION [Outside Boston Metropolitan Area THREE CENTS / Elsewhere FIVE CENTS]

Gas Jump on Way Out; Nazis Face Wide Unrest; Coal Bins Filling Fast

The World's Day—July 17, 1942

Washington: Gas Price Jump Only Temporary

Majority Leader McCormack (D) of Massachusetts said that Price Administrator Henderson had assured him the recent 2½-cent-a-gallon increase on gasoline in Eastern States soon will be removed. It was understood that the increase, caused by gasoline transportation costs, will be borne by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

As the Navy asked immediate steps to "stop profiteering" in Government military contracts, the House Naval Affairs Committee approved unanimously a bill outlawing commission fees. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt said at a press conference that it is unlikely that youths of 18 and 19 will be called at the present time for military service.

As the House opened its second day of debate on the $6,143,900,000 tax bill, Chairman Doughton of the Ways and Means Committee said he believed the bill would pass in its present form while others said the only hope for revisions rests with the Senate. [Financial Page.]

Debate in the Senate continued on the $44,000,000 barge canal across Florida to provide transportation for petroleum from the Gulf of Mexico to eastern states through the intercoastal canal; the opposition sought restrictive amendments. [Financial Page.]

A wage stabilization policy to maintain purchasing power of labor as of January, 1941, was evolved by the War Labor Board in granting a 44-cent a day wage increase in the "Little Steel" case. The board said workers are entitled to increases based on cost of living rises, but could not expect more. [Page 1.]

Efforts are under way to organize landlords in a fight to break rent control, Price Administrator Henderson charged. [Page 1.]

Pirating of skilled workers—the hiring of war workers by one industry by special inducements away from another—will be stopped by the Government, even if war contracts have to be cancelled to prevent the practice, Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission chairman, said. [Page 1.]

Finland was asked to close its 10 consular offices in the United States not later than Aug. 1 by the State Department which announced that the U. S. Consulate in Finland had been closed because of an "untenable situation." [Page 10.]

In the trial of eight Nazis before a military commission on charges as saboteurs, the prosecution completed its case against four landed from a submarine on Long Island and turned to charges against the four landed in Florida. [Page 3.]

Europe: Unrest Spreads in Nazi-Held Lands

A German military court in Nancy, Occupied France, opened a trial of 38 persons including 8 women charged with "Communist" attacks. They are charged with being part of a sabotage band organized last February by a worker at Auboue under the title "Chief of the Popular Army."

Mass arrests of Jews in France were reported from German broadcasts which said that 20,000 refugee Jews are to be rounded up and deported to Eastern Europe. The victims are apparently refugees who escaped to France from Germany, Austria, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

Gen. Francisco Franco signed decrees giving Spain's Air Ministry extraordinary credits of more than 200,000,000 pesetas for new planes and equipment, and the Navy Ministry 110,000,000 pesetas for development of a new naval program. (The peseta has a nominal value of about nine cents.)

Russia's Council of People's Commissars ordered extra rations of butter, sugar, cereal and milk for expectant and nursing mothers.

New England: Coal Bins Filled Ahead of Time

Fifty per cent of New England coal bins are filled for next winter, compared with normal 10 per cent at this season. [Page 5.]

Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine suggested to President Roosevelt immediate use of air escorts for coastal tankers and colliers under State authority. [Page 5.]

The Army Chaplain School will be transferred from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, to Harvard University, Aug. 10. [Page 2.]

American Heroes Day was celebrated on Boston Common and elsewhere throughout the nation. [Pages 2 and 5.]

The National Labor Relations Board ordered elections at four more mills in Fall River, Mass., on an industrial unit basis. [Page 2.]

National: New Transport Tie-Up Hits Detroit

A new transportation strike was called in Detroit where motorbusses were halted and streetcar service was blocked on some of the main thoroughfares. [Page 3.]

The overwhelming majority of non-citizens in the United States are loyal to this country and its cause and should be given opportunity to contribute to the war effort, Earle G. Harrison, new Director of Immigration, said at Baltimore. [Page 8.]

Privates at the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps school at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, must complete an 18-week training course in four weeks, faculty officers declared as preparations were speeded for the first class. [Woman's Page.]

Repatriation: Allied Nationals and Japanese

Three liners bringing some 1,500 United States and other Allied nationals from the Orient and a similar contingent of Japanese from the Americas for exchange now are scheduled to arrive next Wednesday at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa. The exchange will take three or four days. The vessels are chartered Swedish liner Gripsholm, the Italian Conte Verde, and the Japanese Asama Maru.

Americas: Argentina Tense Over Ship Losses

Sinking of another Argentine ship by U-boats off the coast of Portugal, as reported at Buenos Aires, intensified the conflict between Congress and President Castillo. Socialists and Radicals are demanding a break with the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis.

Canada: Closed Session on Ship Losses Denied

Prime Minister King declined to accede to a demand for a closed session of the House of Commons on St. Lawrence River ship sinkings and asked two Members to give Defense Ministers any private information they might have on the situation.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

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"The child of His care" (With Swedish Translation)

Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Test Failure Shows Faults In ARP Work

150,000 workers are to get added training—Wardens to learn how to control public.

Metropolitan Boston will send 150,000 ARP workers back to school "to get better grounding in the A B C's of air raid behavior" as a result of yesterday's unsuccessful air raid test, it was announced today at the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

As Committee officials discussed reasons for failure of the test, and repercussion brought partially into the open a long-smouldering clash between the State Committee and the Boston city organization, the following facts emerged:

1. Army authorities are considering suggestions that the entire system of telephone mobilization be discarded, and replaced with a siren call on the now-confidential blue signal. Mobilization of ARP personnel yesterday, in what officials described as "the first really genuine test," was only 40 to 50 per cent complete on the average through the 41 cities and towns participating.

Many Weaknesses Exposed

2. Contrary to orders issued under authority of Gov. Saltonstall, the sirens in Boston were allowed to sound for a period longer than the Army's maximum of 3 to 4 minutes.

3. The State Committee is insisting that Boston appoint a Chief Air Raid Warden to coordinate emergency calls received at the city's 12 air raid control centers.

4. Wardens in the entire metropolitan area have been inadequately taught in the fundamentals of air raid practice, permitting curious spectators to stand in doorways, automobile drivers to stay in parked cars, and in some cases directing civilians to "take shelter" in extremely dangerous places.

The public came in for much criticism following the test, which lasted from 3:55 to 4:15 p. m., for their unchecked curiosity which led them to stand on the sidewalks, in doorways, and near plate glass windows where they would be covered with shattered glass should a bomb have fallen.

Mostly Up to Wardens

This morning, giving the matter second thought, Harold W. Fenner, Deputy Director of Region 5—the area involved—said he believed the wardens were primarily at fault and that the public would co-operate gladly if told what to do.

He decided to send the wardens through refresher training courses in the immediate future.

As an example of what the public will do when adequately instructed, other officials of Region 5 cited the behavior of the crowd at Fenway Park, where a baseball game between the Boston Red Sox and Chicago White Sox was in its fifth inning when the alarm sounded.

The crowd, which was smaller than usual, quickly got underneath the grandstand and remained until the all clear sounded.

First word that "enemy planes" were converging on Eastern Massachusetts was flashed from the Army Information Center at 3:20 p. m. The Green 2, or second confidential alert, came at 3:50, the Green 3 (alarm) at 3:55, and the All Clear at 4:15.

The raid brought into notice the friction existing for some time be-

Continued on Page 5, Column 7

Germans Press Headlong Dash on Don; U.S. Navy Bombs Japanese at Kiska; President Urges Stiffer Wage Curb

Plans special message to Congress on need for more effective means of control.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—Overall wage control hangs in the balance with President Roosevelt planning to intervene in the new drive against inflation.

At his press conference today Mr. Roosevelt said he has under study plans to ask Congress for more effective controls to keep cost of living down, including wage controls.

Representatives of labor and industry debated today whether to accept the new national wage stabilization policy handed down yesterday in the so-called "Little Steel" case by a divided War Labor Board.

President Roosevelt prepared, it is understood, to send a special message shortly to Congress covering the subject of wage-control to implement his seven-point anti-inflation program, promulgated April 27. So far, about the only point of the seven made effective is price-fixing, carried on by Leon Henderson.

Mr. Roosevelt refused to discuss the WLB steel ruling other than to say he was studying the order. The entire national problem of wages is relative, he said, and increase in steel wages would not force up the cost of living the way a comparable increase in a canning factory would, that produces food.

Simultaneously, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Board, warned employers to stop stealing skilled workers from each other, and announced that full Government efforts would be employed to stop such pirating, now rife.

Landlords Are Warned

Mr. Henderson in a broadcast attacked efforts attributed to organized landlords to eliminate rent-control in certain areas. The vast majority of landlords are co-operating, he declared, and he asserted efforts by a minority of "Landlord Protective Associations" would not be permitted to wreck a program designed to aid war workers in vital war industries.

At Pittsburgh, the Policy Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations steel workers met with Philip Murray, who yesterday was briefly closeted with President Roosevelt when he complained, it is understood, of the WLB's failure to grant the full $1-a-day wage increase demanded by the steel workers. The Policy Committee will submit the WLB's recommendation of a 44-cents-a-day wage increase to the unions for a referendum. On the basis on which it takes its recommendation, the WLB formula is likely to be accepted or rejected by the rank and file.

Recess Is Delayed

The House will pass the $6,000,000,000 tax bill Monday, it is anticipated, at which time the Senate Appropriations Committee is scheduled to take it up while the rest of Congress takes a month's recess. Pending the expected message on wage control, however, all plans for recess have been temporarily postponed.

The WLB went much further than merely deciding the "Little

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Associated Press

Voice of Steel Against Rommel

A British gun crew fires a 25-pound gun against concentrations of Axis troops and supplies in Northeast Africa. This British official picture was taken before General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces pushed the British into Egypt from Libya. In Egypt the British Army is making a firm stand near El Alamein, halting the Axis rush to the Suez Canal.

Armies Poised for Egyptian Showdown; British Bombing: Is Plan Succeeding?

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE EL ALAMEIN FRONT, July 17—Fighting is going on at many points along the so-called El Alamein line, both sides trying to register local gains.

From our campsite in a fig tree grove between white sand dunes directly behind the El Alamein coastal position we watched tank flares rocket skyward along the skyline, and the earth shook with a crescendo of artillery in a heavy duel.

We learned that the Germans, on Tuesday evening, had launched an all-out attack against the farthest advanced Australian units holding the Tel el Eisa railway station in the coastal salient they captured a week ago.

It began with the usual Stuka raid, but the number of machines employed exceeded all previous records in this campaign.

Despite the intensity of the bombing the damage was negligible, and the psychological effect which the screeching roar of diving Stukas produces on raw troops was lost on the Australians, much experienced in this sort of thing.

Two Attacks on Australians

A quarter of an hour after this preliminary softening up from the air the Germans launched their first attack with tanks and 500 infantrymen, and within an hour they broke through to the station, surrounding two Australian companies, but not before seven German tanks were knocked out by Allied artillery.

The encircled Australians fought their way out with relatively small casualties. The Germans occupied Tel el Eisa Station, but the Australian positions on the main ridge north of the Station still held.

In the morning at 7 o'clock, the

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Spaatz Outmaneuvers Sir Walter Raleigh

By the Associated Press

London, July 17

Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of United States Army air forces in Europe, is no less gallant and considerably more practical than Sir Walter Raleigh.

Sir Walter, 360 years ago, threw his coat on a mudpuddle for Queen Elizabeth to step on.

Yesterday, when the present Queen Elizabeth was visiting the American air forces, it began to rain. General Spaatz shed his coat and placed it over the Queen's shoulders with the remark:

"Your Majesty, this makes you a major general of the American air forces."

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 17—Is the RAF bombing policy succeeding?

This query must be divided into two parts. The first is the effect of the new campaign against German submarines—struck at the source where the U-boats are being built and berthed.

The second is the effect of the thousand-plane raids on German industrial centers—of which there have only been two since the assault upon Cologne.

The air war against the U-boat is directly aimed to embarrass, at the source, the weapon by which the Nazis have achieved a most serious threat to the United Nations at sea.

I have assurance from an informant in a position to know that attacks already delivered on submarines at all stages of production here have materially affected the building of U-boats upon which the Nazis are now concentrating.

The aim of the Bomber Command is to get the underwater raiders before they are put to sea. Indeed it seeks to get them before they are even put together.

"Target for Tonight"

All phases in constructing a submarine and training its crew are taken into account when the "target for tonight" is discussed at RAF operational conferences now attended by American Air Corps officers in Britain.

Centers where raw material is first worked upon are marked for attention. Factories where the components are made are given their turn of priority. So are the assembly slipways, the mooring pens, maintenance yards, sally ports, and training centers.

This close attention to the U-boats doesn't represent any specific change in the War Cabinet's bombing policy.

The Germans are concentrating on submarine production, staking a great deal to try to sever the sea communications of the United Nations, so the Bomber Command is concentrating on submarine destruction as a phase in the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

U.S. Soldiers Win Admiration At Aussie Bushmen's School

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, July 17—I have just seen the first American soldiers to attend the Australian "unarmed combat" instructional school going through the gruelling test that is required in training the modern soldier. When I asked them at 10 o'clock at night, after seven hours of nonstop exercises, how they liked it there was a chorus: "It's the finest thing we have ever done. The first day it looked so tough that we thought we would break for home. But now we would not have missed it for anything."

These men had been specially selected from their units and after several weeks of intensive training will return to their regiments and instruct their men in the latest methods of combat.

What they learn at this school is the latest British practice, worked out from British experience on every battlefront.

To an onlooker it was like an elaborate Boy Scout training course, mixed up with some real hard rough and tumble scrapping. Modern war is a matter of speeds in movement—in assembly and dispersal — backed by human toughness. To these basic principles there are added other elements that turn the well-trained soldier into a hardened bushman and expert in individual defense.

He has to know how to move silently through the thickest jungle by day or night, how to conceal himself effectively under whatever cover there is, how to find his way by compass or stars, how to avoid booby traps and come upon the enemy with stealth and swiftness. He must be able to fall without hurting himself, disarm a man with a bayonet. He must learn how to infiltrate and guard against "fifth columnists." He must be able to march 20 miles daily fully loaded, go sleepless and cut his food to a minimum.

When he knows all that and is "hard as nails" he can return to his unit and train men who will form the spearhead of a Pacific offensive.

These American boys have come through these gruelling tests with colors flying and with the admiration of the whole camp.

NWLB Asked to Intercede In Everett Chemical Strike

The National War Labor Board has been asked by the State authorities to get into the strike at the Monsanto Chemical Company plants at Everett, Mass., which threatens war production in many plants.

Recommendation to take a hand was made by the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The War Labor Board replied that it did not want to give any answer until after a conference which the State Board holds here late today with the management and the union.

Orderly Shutdown

Meanwhile, shutting down of operations at the largest producer of chemicals in New England continued in an orderly way. If the walkout continues, the plants will be completely closed at 5 o'clock Sunday night, company officials said.

Supplies from Everett then cut off from other plants would include chemicals going into the making of submarines, tanks, airplanes, rifles, etc.

The strike, which began without warning Wednesday night, continued today despite appeal of the American Federation of Labor to its members to go back to work.

At a meeting of the union last evening, the strike was endorsed and a vote of confidence was given the leaders who called the walkout.

Spokesmen for the union then went into the first conference which the State Board has held on the tie-up. Employer representatives were also present. The session continued from 9:30 p. m. to midnight.

The company agreed to arbitrate everything, it was reported today.

Union Position

The union position, as stated this morning, is that it wants to sit down and discuss the differences that exist, and first find out what must be submitted to arbitration.

"We don't know what's in disagreement," it was said in behalf of the union. "That's what the union wants to find out. The union is under the impression that nearly everything can be ironed out in conference.

"To agree to arbitrate everything as the company proposes, places the company in position to throw in a lot of things for arbitration that are already agreed on."

The union comprises a little more than 600 members. It is a Federal labor union of chemical workers. The dispute comes up over the first renewal of its contract with the company.

Gasless Jauntings For Bostonians

Where will we go?
How will we get there?
How much will it cost us?
What can we do when we get there?

Answers to these questions are to be found on page 2 today in the second of a series of 10 articles appearing on Fridays—Gasless Jauntings—outlining inexpensive weekend jauntings without the use of gasoline or tires.

June Lend-Lease $708,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—America's aid to its Allies in the bitter struggle against the Axis as measured by lend-lease reached the very substantial figure of $708,000,000 during the month of June, President Roosevelt announced today.

This figure, the highest in the 16 months of lend-lease existence, shows that this type of American help is rising steadily and rapidly as American production and Allied transportation reach new peaks of efficiency.

The total amount of lend-lease aid extended to those countries whose national safety is considered vital to the United States since March 11, had amounted to $5,205,000,000 by June 30, 1942, the President revealed.

The aid extended during June was approximately 7 per cent greater than that of the preceding month, which the President placed at $662,000,000.

Of the $5,205,000,000 total, 59 per cent represented goods actually transferred to America's Allies, 24 per cent goods in process and 17 per cent represented the value of services performed for the United Nations either here or abroad. A substantial portion of the last percentage went for repairs to British ships.

The President's report, which was not as complete as the lend-lease report issued quarterly by the White House, did not break the $708,000,000 down into the items for which the money was spent. It is probable, however, that the June funds were expended along much the same lines and in much the proportion as those covered in the report on lend-lease activities from March 11 to June 11, 1942.

In that report it was shown that the shipment abroad of military items had been forming a steadily increasing part of total lend-lease expenditures.

The lend-lease aid rendered during June was well over double that of last December, when the total was $338,000,000. The upward trend is expected to continue for sometime, although the rate of increase may become less as the United States retains more and more of its manufactured articles for the use of its own Army and Navy. This, however, is viewed as an encouraging sign.

Nazis gain at rate of 50 miles a day through rich fields of wheat; Egypt unchanged.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The first indications of American activity in the Aleutians came with a Navy announcement that 56 bombs had been dropped on Japanese shore installations at Kiska, one of the three islands occupied by the enemy.

Meanwhile, the main war moves of the day were in Russia, where one million Germans are pushing southward toward the mouth of the Don at the rate of about 50 miles a day. They are passing through the greatest wheat-growing fields of Russia, trampling down miles of a bounteous crop ripening for harvest.

Stalin today is reported from Ankara to have gone to Stalingrad on the Volga to direct the defense of that threatened industrial center. The Nazis claim to have advanced from Millerovo, won yesterday, to cut the east-west railroad from Stalingrad to the Donets about 50 miles below.

Although the Russians concede the gravity of the situation and insist that every principle of sound strategy calls for the immediate organization of a diversion in the West, there is no reason to suppose that the Germans are having everything their own way. German tanks and infantry have battered in vain against Voronezh higher up the Don, which still holds as a threat to the German bulge to the south.

Moreover, German prodigality with the lives of the soldiers in a long succession of frontal attacks is estimated by the Russians to be costing them approximately 100,000 men a day. This is probably exaggerated, but the strain of a campaign pushed with unheard of intensity is bound to test the endurance even of the seasoned German veterans—particularly if the Russians have sufficient reserves, as they probably have, to see that there is no let-up in the tension.

Much, however, turns upon the ability of the Russians to bring up supplies and reinforcements from the Urals and the Kuznets districts in the East over the none-to-efficient railroad systems available.

Meanwhile, skirmishing still goes on between the British and Marshal Rommel's troops in Egypt, with the main body of both armies poised ready for a general test of strength. It is evident that Marshal Rommel is is no hurry to push matters, pending the arrival of adequate reinforcements.

Minor engagements for the Tel el Eisa (Hill of Jesus) near the coast, for the Ruweieat ridge 20 miles to the south and high land to the south of the line, near the Qattara Depression, have shown the British holding their own, even making some gains.

The main asset for the British, however, is the very busy RAF. This force also carried out a heavy evening raid on the U-boat-building yards of Lübeck and shipyards of Flensburg near the German-Danish lines. Incidentally, Londoners today heard an air-raid alert—the first since March 16.

Nazi Drive on Volga

Red Army Retreats Toward Stalingrad

Masses of German infantry supported by their heaviest tanks—a force of perhaps 1,000,000 all told—marched through wheatfields of the Don steppes in a continuing offensive as the Red Army fell back both toward Stalingrad and Rostov.

Mindful of the hourly increasing threats to both of these important centers on the Volga elbow and the lower Don which flank each side of the entrance to the Cau-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Biggest Patriotic Rally Since Pearl Harbor Is Staged on Boston Common

Purchasers of Bonds Allowed To Sign Names on Plane Wing

Boston's biggest patriotic rally since Pearl Harbor came off today as thousands of persons assembled on the Common at noon to observe American Heroes' Day.

During a two-hour program which began promptly at 12 o'clock, men, women and children expressed their gratitude to the fighting men of Uncle Sam's armed forces by buying war bonds and stamps. Purchasers of bonds on the Common were allowed to sign their names on the wing of a bomber which will soon be carrying the United Nation's battle to the enemy.

During the same hours Boston department stores joined in the great bond selling drive with pretty girls acting as sales ladies to the accompaniment of special music for the occasion.

High lighting the Common rally, which was held on Lafayette Mall opposite West Street, was an address by Lieut. Howard A. Sessler, Arlington youth who flew over Tokyo in the flight headed by Brig. Gen. Jimmie Doolittle.

Talbot

Miss Betty Furness

Who appeared on the Common for the War Bond Rally in Boston's American Heroes Day celebration.

Professional Entertainers

Professional entertainers from the radio, screen, and stage headed by the Misses Sylvia Sydney, Gloria Stuart, Betty Furness, Georgette Leslie, and Benny Goodman contributed their talents to the entertainment of the throng at the major rally on the Common.

While main emphasis was placed on the buying of war bonds and stamps, the Navy recruiting service took advantage of the opportunity to enlist men for active duty while Red Cross workers sought blood donors.

Today's rally had been indorsed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. The Boston Retail Trade Board gave full co-operation to the arrangements.

Senator at Filene's

At Filene's store Senator Henry Cabot Lodge spoke briefly from the mezzanine balcony, urging his listeners, mostly women, who packed the main floor below, to buy war bonds and stamps.

The youthful Senator, making one of his first appearances since returning from Africa, where he saw action in the Libyan campaign, created quite a stir among his feminine audience.

Music was provided by the 68th Coast Artillery Band. A cannon salute, fired from the roof of the store at noon, officially started the ceremonies in the Washington Street Store. Simultaneously 7,000 balloons were released from a seventh floor window. Each balloon bore a war savings stamp book which read "Bring this book to Filene's street floor bond box today. Let us give you the first stamp."

Mayor Opens Ceremonies

The Common ceremonies were opened by Mayor Tobin from the flag-decorated stand before a huge gathering which heard the Mayor urge everyone to contribute all they could to the purchase of war bonds. The Mayor said this was necessary to give "our fighting men the most efficient equipment."

Red Cross workers and Legionnaires passed through the crowd selling war stamps, some of which were arranged in floral corsages.

The crowd increased as the appeal was made from loud speakers for the purchase of bonds and stamps and for young men to go to recruiting booths and offer their services.

Gas Drought Reappearing In N. E. Area

A new gasoline drought is developing today for the last week end before the gasoline-coupon rationing system goes into effect at 12:01 a. m., July 22.

With most dealers approaching, or having reached, the end of their July 11 to 20 quotas, gasoline will be difficult to obtain. The situation will be considerably aggravated by motorists desiring to fill their tanks before the new system starts by using the last of their ration-card units.

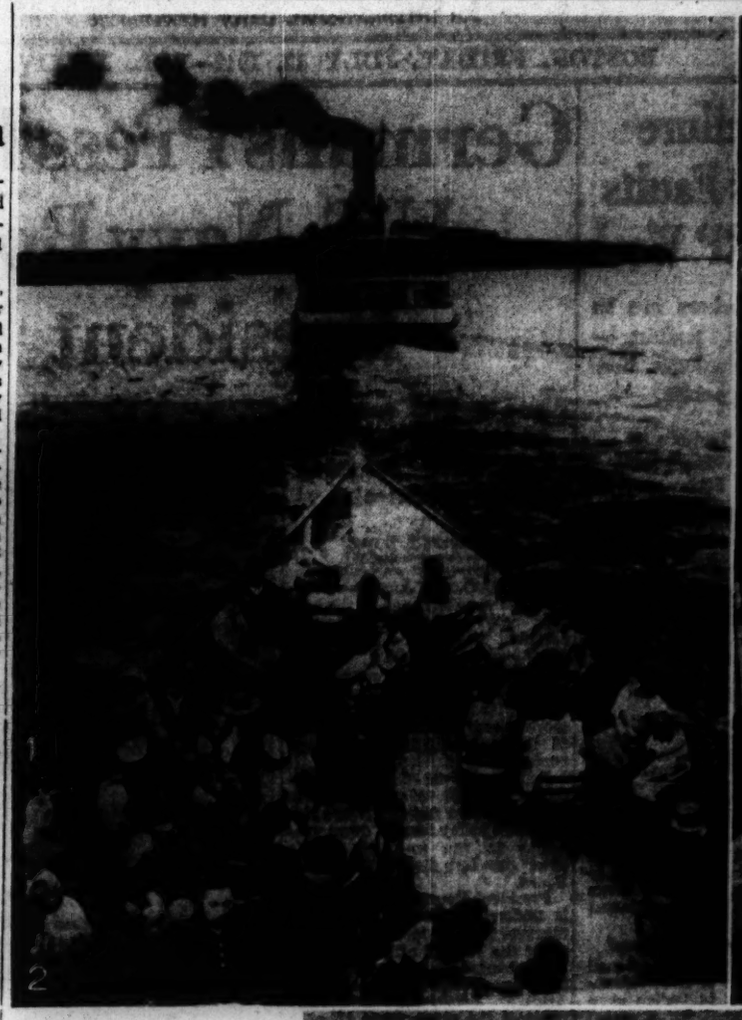
The Office of the Petroleum Co-ordinator, Harold L. Ickes, meanwhile is expected shortly to issue orders to gasoline distributors to deliver to each retail dealer on July 21, the day before the coupon system begins, no more than 2/31st of the dealer's July gasoline quota. At the same time, the Co-ordinator's Office warned distributors to restrict deliveries from now until July 20 to no more than the individual dealer's quota for the July 11 to 20 period.

H. M. Rogers, Assistant New England Manager of the Gulf Oil Company, said that the Co-ordinator's July 21 delivery order was designed to eliminate the necessity of wholesalers making one delivery to a station on July 21, and then another delivery on July 22.

However, it is believed that the distributing companies will be unable to make deliveries on July 21 to all retail stations. It is understood that the companies have not enough equipment to complete all deliveries in one day. Therefore, it is anticipated that many gasoline stations throughout the New England area will start the new permanent rationing system with empty tanks.

On and after July 22, the retail stations will be allowed to fill their storage capacities with gasoline. They are required to file a sworn statement as to the amount of gasoline they have on hand as of the close of business July 21. Then they will be permitted to take delivery on the difference between their supply and their tank capacity.

From then on, the retail dealers, in order to obtain new supplies, must turn over to their distributors coupons taken in from individual motorists purchasing gasoline.



Labor Elections Ordered in Four Fall River Mills

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered elections in four more cotton mills in Fall River, Mass.—the Howard Arthur Mills; the Luther Manufacturing Co.; the Pepperell Manufacturing Co.; and Bourne Mills.

Again overruling the request of the Loom Fixers, Slasher Tenders, Knot Tiers, locals of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, that they be given separate bargaining units, the Board ordered elections in each plant on the industrial unit basis requested by the Textile Workers Union of America, C. I. O., finding that all production and maintenance employees constituted the appropriate bargaining unit for each mill.

The elections, which will be held within the next 30 days, will permit the employees to decide whether or not they wish to be represented by the Textile Workers Union, or by the American Federation of Textile Operatives, or by neither organization. The United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the A. F. of L., will also appear on the ballot at the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, the only one of the four mills at which they requested participation.

There are 2,700 employees concerned in all four mills.

Maine Blackout

PORTLAND, Maine, July 17 (AP)—Maine's first extensive surprise blackout test plunged nearly 3,000 square miles of the States's coast into darkness last night.

All of Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc and Cumberland counties and parts of York county were affected. The area contains about 257,000 persons in five cities and 86 towns.

The 20-minute test, starting at 10 p. m. (E. W. T.), covered the coast from Kittery, at the New Hampshire border, to Camden on Penobscot Bay.

New Traffic Circle Open in Brookline

The new $55,000 Metropolitan District Commission traffic circle at Grove Street and West Roxbury Parkway, Brookline, is officially open to automobile travel today.

The traffic circle, constructed to eliminate a traffic hazard, has been under construction for several months. Opening of the circle was delayed for some time because of the inability to obtain a surfacing material. For the construction the M. D. C. contributed $40,000, while the Town of Brookline supplied $10,000 for the necessary land takings.

Factory to Hold Church Services

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17 (AP)—Many men and women working at Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company are unable to attend church on Sundays because of their work schedule, so the company has announced that services for all denominations would be held in the factory.

Starting July 26 two Roman Catholic masses will be sung in the morning and Protestant and Jewish services will be held in the evening. The workers' club rooms will be used as a chapel.

Quincy Shore And Nantasket Easily Reached

Gasless Jauntings
A Friday Feature

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Quincy Shore and Nantasket Beach offer an abundance of recreational opportunities these motorless week ends for residents of Greater Boston, with a variety of means of transportation—streetcar, bus and boat.

Here, just as along the North Shore, there are many places for bathing, picnicking and a variety of amusements. Here, also, Government dimout regulations curtail late evening activities to some extent, but do not wholly shut the public off from many hours of wholesome fun at moderate cost—and all within easy commuting distance.

The Quincy Shore Reservation of the Metropolitan District Commission runs along what is more commonly known as Wollaston Beach, and offers fine bathing and picnicking opportunities. There is no public bathhouse, but there is excellent drinking water and plenty of seaside picnic sites.

The Boston Elevated's Rapid Transit system to Ashmont Station connects there with busses of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, the fare from Ashmont to Wollaston Beach being 10 cents, with half-hourly service on week days.

There's another route, too. The Boston Elevated connects at Fields Corner with an Eastern Massachusetts streetcar to Neponset Bridge, and passengers may then transfer at Beach Street to an Eastern Massachusetts bus which will take them to Wollaston Beach for 10 cents—20 cents in all.

A little farther down the South Shore, well-known Nantasket Beach, location of one of the Bay State's favorite summer amusement centers, offers an abundance of thrills for pleasure-seekers of all ages. There's a fine public bathhouse, under the supervision of the MDC, the cost to adults being 25 cents, and 10 cents for children under 14, which includes suit, towel and shower facilities. Five shelters and the Tivoli, an open-air pavilion, with tables and benches, plus numerous refreshment stands, give picnickers ample facilities for a good time.

Here, again, Boston Elevated cars connect at Mattapan Square with busses of the Eastern Massachusetts, which run every hour to Nantasket, the fare being 35 cents for adults, with half rates for children. Other Elevated cars connect at Fields Corner with busses to Quincy, the fare being 10 cents from there to Quincy Square, where one may transfer to other busses for Nantasket, the fare on the latter being 25 cents. Half rates for children in each case.

However, most folks look forward to a boat ride down Boston Harbor when they head toward Nantasket. Elevated trains to South Station connect with busses labeled "State Street and Haymarket Square," which take you to India Wharf, from which the Nantasket steamers leave.

For adults, the fare on week days is 50 cents one way, $1.00 round trip. On Sundays the fare is 75 cents each way. Children under 12 may ride for 20 cents each way, both week days and Sundays. The pleasant ride on any of the several Nantasket steamers takes about an hour and a half.

There's a wartime word of precaution, however. No cameras, binoculars, or portable radios are permitted on board the boats. These may be checked at the wharf, should one inadvertently bring along one of these "banned" items. (Note: The Christian Science Monitor's staff photographer obtained special permission from the U. S. Coast Guard to take the accompanying pictures.)

Once at Nantasket, a variety of recreational activities present themselves—bathing, picnicking, refreshments, and the famous Paragon Amusement Park with its thrilling rides and popular amusements for all ages. There's a special children's section, where little folks may imitate all the fun of their elders, and in perfect safety under adult supervision. Combination tickets covering a variety of amusements are available at reduced prices.

Timetable information covering the Nantasket steamers may be obtained by telephoning HUBbard 1000. Boats will not run during heavy fog or rain, and all trips are subject to the rules and regulations of the U. S. Coast Guard.

(Second of a series of 10 articles outlining fun for the week end—without gasoline.)

By a Staff Photographer

Thrilling Rides and Plenty of Gasless Fun at Nantasket Beach

The world-famous summer resort at Nantasket Beach, and the long sunny stretch of Wollaston Beach on the Quincy Shore Reservation of the Metropolitan District Commission offer a great variety of recreation for fun-loving residents of Greater Boston who, because of gasoline restrictions and tire shortages must now use other means of transportation and visit places closer to the City. Pictures 1 and 2 show how pleasure-seekers reach Nantasket—by boat. And, when they get there, many find the smaller boat at the Old Mill in Paragon Park (picture 3) offers a bit of fun, as—Swoosh, Splash—they reach the climax of the thrilling ride. There's plenty of fun for little folks, too, at Paragon Park, and the little miss in picture 4, bound for Detroit, is wholly intent on getting there quickly. Those little lads in No. 5 are only waiting their turn on the flying boats. And, below, in No. 6, a watchful dog guards two little ones on Wollaston Beach, as the surf all but wets their toes.

South Shore resorts offer many recreational opportunities these gasless week ends.

Chaplain School at Harvard

War Activities in New England

Harvard to Have Chaplain's School—The War Department announced today that the Army Chaplain School will be transferred from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, to Harvard University.

Members of the class now in session, the fourth, will complete their studies at Fort Benjamin Harrison. The fifth session, scheduled to begin August 10, will convene at Cambridge.

Newly-commissioned chaplains in the Army of the United States, though well-versed in the doctrines of their respective faiths, are usually unfamiliar with the procedures and problems of military life. A session at the Chaplain's school provides the proper indoctrination for life with the soldiers.

First Chaplain School was begun at Fortress Monroe in the spring of 1918, and later transferred to Camp Taylor, Ky. The present Chaplain School was opened in March of this year after a lapse of 14 years.

Two Destroyers to Be Launched—Two sleek destroyers bearing the names of heroes of the country's early sea warfare will be launched in a twin ceremony at the Boston Navy Yard tomorrow, the First Naval District announced today.

The Conner, first to reach the water, will bear the name of Commodore David Conner, U. S. N., hero of the War of 1812, and will be sponsored by 3-year-old Tasmin Lee Conner of Hingham, Mass., great-great-granddaughter of the former Navy man.

The second destroyer will be named after Lieut. Elijah Hall, U. S. N., who served with distinction under John Paul Jones. Mrs. Elizabeth Williams Greenleaf of Stratford, Conn., will sponsor the Hall.

General Blood's Son Gets Appointment—Private Kenneth T. Blood, Jr., son of Brig. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood in command of the New England Sector (coast defense) has been notified that he has qualified for appointment to West Point. The General's son took examinations for the appointment last March and Representative Thomas A. Flaherty of the 11th Congressional District made the appointment.

Private Blood is a member of Battery A at Fort Heath where he has been stationed since his enlistment last April. The young man elected to enlist in New England because at that time his father was in command of the Southern Sector and he wished to "be on his own." Shortly after his son's enlistment General Blood was transferred to Boston.

Proud of the Russians—Private Aloysius Arura Nakonieczny, stationed at Fort Devens, is proud of his Russian ancestry and of the heroic Red Army. Today he sought his Captain's permission to change his name to Vladimir Wojahecki Nakonieczny.

Four Yards of Hopefulness

By a Staff Photographer

It's Only a Supplementary Gas Petition

Miss Lillian Moore of Brookline, employee of the Boston War Price and Rationing Board, holds at arm's length the 12 feet of detail and information filed by the Gulf Oil Company in a petition for supplementary gasoline for its 400 service vehicles. Only the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway exceeded the Gulf petition, submitting about 15 feet for 750 vehicles, nearly all of them busses using 2,300,000 gallons of fuel every four months.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | RAIN | COOL WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperature tonight with occasional light rain. Gentle winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature and occasional light rain in south portion tonight.

Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Little change in temperature and occasional light rain tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:31 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Saturday, 3:03 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 2:45 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Exhibitions at the Boston Public Library: "In the Field with our Armed Forces" through travel books suggested by today's headlines. On display in the Puvis de Chavannes Gallery of the Library through August 3.

"American Wildflowers," paintings by Arthur D. Marble. Plates from a portfolio in the Fine Arts Department of the Library. May be viewed in Sargent Hall through Aug. 3.

Saturday

"Oriental Treasures," a gallery talk by Miss Maginnis at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Song recital by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, at the Gardner Museum, Fenway. The public is welcome to attend at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Ten Nazi Spy Aides Face Formal Charges

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP) — The trial of eight Nazi saboteurs resumed here today before a Military Commission and U. S. attorneys in three districts drafted formal charges against 10 of the 14 persons recently apprehended as their accomplices.

Attorney General Francis Biddle, who authorized the district attorneys to act, said yesterday the 10 defendants would be accused of "unlawfully knowing and receiving and assisting" the Nazi group "in order to hinder their apprehension, trial and punishment."

Describing the saboteurs as "enemies of the United States, and acting for and on behalf of the German Reich," Mr. Biddle said they unlawfully entered this country "for the purpose of committing offenses against the articles of war and of committing acts of sabotage, espionage, and other hostile acts."

Three of those arrested as accomplices were arraigned yesterday on Presidential warrants charging them with being "dangerous enemy aliens." A fourth, Ernest Herman Kerkhof, still is held in New York pending further investigation.

Those accused of aiding the saboteurs, if convicted, face a maximum sentence of ten years' imprisonment. The charges will be brought in the Northern District of Illinois (Chicago), Eastern District of New York (Brooklyn) and Southern District of New York (New York).

Spy Hunt Sharpens

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)— Closer scrutiny of all employees in war plants was ordered by the War Department today in a redoubling of watchfulness lest some saboteurs be more successful in reaching objectives than the eight now on trial before a Military Commission.

Army ordnance officials disclosed that Capt. Richard Brown, in charge of plant protection in the Pittsburgh area, recently directed that both old and new workers be more carefully investigated. He told a closed meeting of industrialists that if their contracts did not provide a sufficient margin of profit for adequate investigation the contracts would be renegotiated.

Department officials said similar action was being taken in regard to all plants producing for the Army.

Swiss Aliens Held

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Two Swiss aliens who were seamen on a Swiss steamship that plied between Genoa, Italy, Gibraltar and Brooklyn pleaded innocent today to a Federal indictment charging them with conspiracy to violate the espionage act.

They were Rudolph G. Keller and Herman P. Stalder, natives of Zurich. Federal Judge Robert A. Inch held them in $25,000 bail each for trial July 22.

The bill, handed up yesterday, contained two other counts, conspiracy to act as agents for a foreign Government and failure to register as agents of a foreign country.

The Government specifically charged that Mr. Keller and Mr. Stalder gave the Italian police films taken at Gibraltar. The indictment charged Mr. Keller was told by the Italians to mark on a map for them locations of military installations at Gibraltar.

Alien Homes Raided

NEWARK, N. J., July 17 (AP)— The homes of 65 German aliens were raided early today and last night in widespread searches throughout New Jersey as the Federal Bureau of Investigation renewed its drive on the German-American Bund.

E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the Newark and New York offices of the FBI, said a quantity of wartime contraband was seized and an undisclosed number of persons was taken into custody for transfer later today to Ellis Island.

The raids were directed, Mr. Conroy said, at the homes of every German alien in the State, not in custody already, who belonged to the Bund or who was known to have visited the Bund's Camp Nordland at Andover regularly.

The FBI last week arrested national, sectional and regional leaders of the German-American Bund in a nationwide roundup.

Action

U. S. Coast Guard

Leaping to Stop Any Enemy Efforts

United States Coast Guard men keep a constant vigil at ocean outposts. They fairly fly over the sand dunes with rifle ready and bayonet attached. "Ever Ready" is their motto—ever ready to halt enemy espionage and sabotage activities. An effective anti-saboteur patrol of the United States Coast Guard keeps a constant watch on the thousands of miles of shore line.

Detroit Transport Workers Strike

By the Associated Press

Motorbus operators in Detroit, striking contrary to advice of their union leaders, halted busses on the city's East Side today, ejected the nonstriking drivers, and forced passengers to alight.

Many passengers, en route to jobs in war plants or office buildings, were left stranded.

After these instances of forcible interruption of bus schedules, police received a general order to arrest on sight anyone found interfering with the busses.

By midmorning, Woodward Avenue, broad "main stem" of Detroit's north-south transportation, was without streetcar service, as a group of about 300 men blocked tracks leading from the terminal in suburban Highland Park.

Mayor Edward J. Jeffries told officials of the publicly-owned transportation system:

"Fire every striker, every one of them. And let the men know that anybody who interferes with equipment will be thrown in jail and the key thrown away."

The strikers, employees of Detroit's Department of Street Railways, are members of the Amalgamated Association of Set, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (American Federation of Labor). They had complained about what they said was undue delay on wage arbitration proceedings.

Edward McMorrow, International Vice-President of the Union, had told the D. S. R. workers that contemplated strike action was "dangerous, foolhardy, illegal, irresponsible, and unpatriotic."

Nevertheless, picket lines were formed at seven D. S. R. barns at 3 a. m.

A portion of the City's transportation equipment rolled out past the picket lines to provide at least partial service.

Other labor and strike developments:

Detroit — A sit-down strike, termed by the company a protest against the discontinuance of a telephone service for employees, halted operations at the Ford Willow Run bomber plant for more than an hour last night.

The strike started at 6 p. m., with the men stopping work but remaining at their machines. A few left the plant. Both company and United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations sources said that full production was resumed by 7:30 p. m.

Harry H. Bennett, Ford Personnel Manager, said the demonstration was in protest against company action in stopping a telephone service the men were getting in the plant. The service, he said, had been put into effect without "proper arrangements" with the management.

Los Angeles—Management and labor representatives, unable to agree on an aircraft wage stabilization formula, joined in blaming Government agencies for the deadlock which resulted in suspension of their conference.

Said the representative of the American Federation of Labor: "The conference had turned into a political football in which labor was caught in the middle of a row between Government agencies in Washington."

Said the aircraft manufacturers: "The objective has not been attained because of divergent viewpoints among the Government agencies participating in the conference."

Said the C. I. O.: "After making the statement that he (Richard Gilbert, Deputy Administrator of the Office of Price Administration) recognizes that his agency . . . is not a wage-fixing agency, he proceeds to limit the scope of negotiations to a few nonessential points. The statement of OPA, which excludes the possibility of management and labor negotiating through collective-bargaining procedure a fair and equitable distribution of profits of any industry, is an unprecedented one."

Paul R. Porter, wage stabilization chief for the War Production Board, announced the recess, later reporting the conference would be resumed on or about July 22 in Washington.

Interlochen, Mich.—Students at the National Music Camp here decided at a mass meeting to send a plea to President Roosevelt asking his aid in restoring national radiocasts from Camp Interlochen, now banned through action of the A. F of L. Musicians Union.

The camp student council named a six-member committee to draft the appeal to the President asking to keep the privilege of radiocasting.

Dr. Joseph E. Maddy, director of the music camp, said there was little likelihood that differences the Union could be adjusted in time to permit a national radiocast from the camp next Saturday.

Previously, Dr. Maddy had protested to President William Green of the A. F. of L., with which the Musicians' Union is affiliated. Mr. Green replied in a telegram today that the controversy is "with the American Federation of Musicians and not the American Federation of Labor."

The National Broadcasting Company canceled the Interlochen radiocasts after James C. Petrillo, president of the Musicians' Union had protested that the musicians appearing on the program were not members of the union, with which NBC has a contract.

Strike in Pittsburgh Threatens War Jobs

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, July 17

A walkout of members of American Federation of Labor building trades unions threatened construction on more than $100,000,000 worth of war jobs in this steel and industrial center.

Business Agent W. D. Cashdollar of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners said the walkout began as workers protested that the War Production Board refused to authorize a 25-cents-an-hour pay increase.

He said the walkout was unauthorized and spread so rapidly that all work on the vital projects in this area may be halted.

Net Star Is Red Cross Worker in Australia

WASHINGTON (AP) — Safe arrival at an Australian port of four American Red Cross workers, including Miss Mary K. Browne, former holder of three national tennis championships, was announced June 16 by Red Cross Headquarters.

Miss Browne, a native of Ventura, Calif., who lived at Willoughby, Ohio, before leaving for service overseas, held the singles, mixed doubles, and women's doubles tennis championships between 1912-1915. She will serve as assistant club director in Australia.

Bike Manufacture Further Curtailed

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)— The War Production Board has further curtailed the manufacture of bicycles, restricting output to 100,000 victory models in July and August.

This is at the rate of 32 per cent of 1941 production, and a cut from the 42 per cent output permitted during April, May and June. No bikes other than adult sized victory models may be produced.

The new amendment permits production only until Sept. 1, but WPB said the question of continuing limited manufacture after the deadline will get further consideration earlier. The victory model is a lightweight cycle stripped of critical materials.

A rationing plan permitting purchase only by defense workers or by those needing bicycles for occupational purposes has been in effect for one week.

Mrs. Householder Receives Five-Star Award July 19

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 17 (AP) —Mrs. W. D. Householder, mother of five officers in the United States Army, will receive the five-star award of the Emblem of Honor Society of New York in ceremonies here Sunday.

Mayor Fred Stair, who will present the emblem, said a check of war records by the society had shown Mrs. Householder to be the only mother in the Nation with five sons all of whom hold Army commissions.

Quentin, Donald and William Householder are infantry lieutenants, Drexel holds similar rank in the Signal Corps, and Charles is a medical corps captain.

Mrs. Householder will be the second Knoxville mother to receive the five-star award. Mrs. C. J. Newman, who several months ago was the first American woman so honored, will participate in the ceremonies for Mrs. Householder.

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Huge U-Boats Are Reported Fueling Subs Off U. S. Coast

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)— Representative Dave E. Satterfield Jr. (D) of Virginia said yesterday that correspondence found on a captured enemy submarine had confirmed that cargo-carrying submarines were supplying U-boats preying on shipping off the American coast.

Mr. Satterfield, a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve who recently served a tour of duty as naval observer with the American Embassy in London, told the House it was imperative that the United States begin constructing such supply-carrying submersibles.

"I have conferred with distinguished authorities with reference to the building of this type of craft," he said, "and unquestionably the construction of an under-seas vessel capable of carrying 7,500 tons of cargo is feasible; and furthermore, such a vessel would be comparatively safe from submarine attacks, by gunfire or torpedoes, as it would proceed submerged at a depth of 100 feet.

"In addition, this type of boat, fully loaded and proceeding to a rendezvous, need never surface except under cover of darkness, hence chances of its detection and destruction will be at a decided minimum.

"The day is not far distant," he continued, "when our submarines will be operating in great numbers in close proximity to Japan, south of Nagasaki and all along the Japanese coast northward. We have already been greatly surprised in finding the Japanese fleet and its aerial arm so strong.

Expects U-Boat Horde

"I am convinced that in a little while, particularly when we carry the battle along the beaches of Japan, we shall discover that her long and secret preparations will have produced a vast number of submarines. . . .

"Just as the answer to aerial offense is more airplanes, so the answer to the defensive strength of Japan's undersea boats is more submarines.

"The Japanese submarines will be very close to supply bases. Our undersea boats will be thousands of miles removed from their bases. We can scarcely hope to attain submarine superiority in those waters unless we have built a sufficient number of cargo submersibles to keep our submarines supplied in those waters. Surface tenders in that area will be subjected to too much risk."

Mr. Satterfield added that "we should not be taken by surprise when the real naval engagement is fought in Japanese waters, for I am convinced that that engagement will reveal enemy giant submersible aircraft carriers."

Discussing a different phase of naval activity, Representative Frank W. Boykin (D) of Alabama, laid before Congress additional details of the small submarine chaser which some small boat builders claim is the answer to the submarine menace.

Secretary Knox recently agreed to order tests of a pilot model of the craft now being built by members of the small boat builders organization formed at a meeting here two weeks ago.

The pilot model is being built without cost to the Government, and the organization said 30,000 such boats could be turned out annually by existing idle facilities without any problem of material shortage or priorities.

Mr. Boykin offered for the record a letter from A. L. Deane, whom he identified as an official of the General Motors Holding Corporation, New York.

The letter described the boat as "nothing but a fast, specially designed speedboat, such as has been used by the hundreds in peacetime for recreation and pleasure, . . . designed, however, to give them the maximum of seaworthiness and equipped to carry from two to six depth bombs."

The boats, the letter added, "will be powered with standard automobile engines which the automobile industry now has on its shelves, in parts warehouses and in dealers stocks, both new and used."

The boat, dubbed the "Aqua Bomber," would travel about 35 miles an hour, he said, and would need a crew of only two or three men.

"There are thousands of men, former owners and crewmen of small pleasure craft, fishermen, etc., already trained to operate such boats, and itching to do their bit," he added.

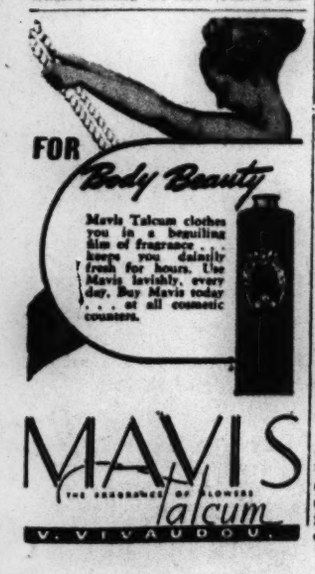
Every cargo ship or tanker carrying vital supplies could be accompanied by a fleet of eight to 12 such boats, the large vessel serving as the "mother ship" for servicing the small boats, and their crews could be relieved as often as desirable and could sleep and eat aboard the mother ship, he said.

The small boats, with their superior speed, could circle the mother ship, spot and attack submarines in the vicinity, Mr. Deane said.

Chevrolet Plants Closed By Shortage of Material

FLINT, Mich., July 17 (AP)—A shortage of material forced layoffs in the Chevrolet Motor Division's sheet metal and motor plants, effective today and continuing through about Aug. 10.

General Manager H. F. Howard of Chevrolet said in a statement the shortage had existed for several weeks and added that the uncertainty of the situation made it impossible to say definitely when operations could be resumed.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V. VIVAUDOU, I.

Sinkings Loosen Argentine Tongues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Despite the state of siege in Argentina, public expression has lately become more daring, due largely to U-boat sinkings of two Argentine ships.

The value of a parliamentary forum and the courage of some of its members is largely responsible for this slightly-improved state of affairs, though the miscalculations of the Nazis should not be left out of account.

The circumstances of the resignation of former President Ortiz and the definite assumption of power by President Castillo made for another favorable contribution, especially the boost democracy got out of the congressional debate and the exchange of letters between the departing and incoming chief executives.

Reciprocally Inspiring

Another helpful factor has been a resuscitated spirit of press independence, proving, once again, that Parliament and press are reciprocally inspiring one to the other and dually reassuring to the public.

It would be a mistake for North Americans to assume there has been a sudden and definite turn for the better in the outlook for Argentine liberalism. What has happened is that Parliament, after a long vacation, is once again in action. Mere publicity for its debates has been like a reviving breath for forces which were tiring and, at times, seemed almost spent. Whether solemn and doctrinal or bright and breezy, this renewal of parliamentary debating has been a tonic to the people.

There was a special case the other day which made Argentines laugh heartily — and only those who know their Argentina can appreciate this accomplishment.

Dr. Miguel J. Culaciati, the Minister of Interior, appearing in the Chamber of Deputies to defend the state of siege, had emphasized the dangers of communism rather than of totalitarianism. He included well-known Radical and Socialist deputies in the communistic classification and criticised the activities of pro-Allied organizations, singling out the greatest of these, the Junta de la Victoria.

Thereupon a deputy rose to exhibit a photograph of distinguished Argentine ladies working at the "V" junta and who should there be, prominently in the group, by the side of Lady Ovey, the wife of the British ambassador; but Señora Hortensia de Culaciati!

Sinking Drama

The press, while still cautious in editorial policy, has dramatized the sinking of the Argentine ship Rio Tercero with caption references to Hitler and the Nazis which a month ago would have provoked a polite rebuke and something worse.

An audacious German propaganda move caused much public indignation. The "Ufa" film concern advertised the opening of its screen story, "Submarines Westward Bound." It was psychologically mistimed. At that very time relatives of the crew of the Rio Tercero were waiting around the shipping offices beseeching information. The Buenos Aires municipality, indignant, stopped the German film.

As it is, much popular feeling has been worked up. German offices have been stoned and tarred. Petards have been exploded. Isolated incidents, it is true, but not without mass reactions. Sympathy for the families of Rio Tercero victims may have been politically exploited but none could miss the significance of Mrs. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú, wife of the Foreign Minister, calling on the relatives with a message of sympathy and a purse of succor.

Radiocast

Friends of the United States and the Allies are also getting bolder. One of these is former Finance Minister Federico Pinedo. Speaking by radio to his fellow-countrymen, he said:

"I am not one of these persons who distrust the giant of the north. I do not believe that the United States needs or is seeking territorial expansion. Nor do I believe she harbors any intention of subjugating any people on this earth."

He mentioned that the Atlantic Charter was not only a political declaration—it also guarantees all countries, big and small, equal access to raw materials and trade. He pointed out that Argentina is too small a country to be alone when the postwar world is created.

Trade with American countries, and especially with the United States, is essential to Argentine life, Dr. Pinedo declared. It is not the luxuries and the comforts of the wealthy classes which will be imperilled by a possible interruption of inter-American trade, he said, but the essential requirements of the general population.

He drew a dark picture of this country when—if it occurs—exports and imports are cut off. He foresaw industry stalled and difficulties in the operation of essential public services.

Dr. Pinedo repudiated the opinion of those Argentine isolationists who declare that this country can live five years separated from the outside world.

American War Heroes Day Celebrated By Special War Bond and Stamp Rallies

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)— Hundreds of American cities and towns honored their war heroes today by War Bond and Stamp rallies.

It was officially "American War Heroes Day," and the Retailers Advisory Council of the Treasury sponsored the celebrations.

Events included a breakfast in Chicago where admissions cost $5,000,000 in war bonds. In Boston, stores have acquired bomb cases which bond and stamp purchasers may autograph with messages to be delivered eventually in Tokyo, Berlin, and other Axis centers.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati newspapers celebrate the day by printing only War Bond and Stamp advertising in their editions.

Mothers of service men parade in many cities, and in other communities officials unveil huge scrolls bearing the names of local men and women in service.

In St. Louis, merchants give to War Bond or Stamp purchasers bundles of free postcards to mail to service men.

Des Moines, Iowa, opened a three-day celebration to be climaxed by a mass prayer service Sunday morning.

Indianapolis industry marshaled its resources for a big parade. Film stars lead observances in California. A Bond breakfast in Flint, Mich., an $8,000,000 War Bond sales drive—to pay for a destroyer—in Cincinnati, a parade and presentation of local heroes in Kansas City, Mo., are other features.

Drive on Bundists Uncovers New Nest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—The nation's all-out campaign against dangerous enemy aliens and traitorous citizens continued today following the seizure of six more Yorkville residents yesterday.

All save one of the group were members of the Deutsch-Amerikanische Berufsgemeinschaft, 158 of whose members were picked up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and taken to Ellis Island last Saturday. These men and the sixth, a member of the Vereinigung Reichsdeutscher, or Association of Germans of the Reich, were employed as waiters.

P. E. Foxworth, assistant F. B. I. director, announced that Werner Thiel, one of the eight Nazis landed from submarines on Long Island and in Florida, had shared lodgings in New York for years with Anthony Cramer, one of the group of 14 picked up a few days ago as associates and helpers of the saboteurs. Thiel went to Germany to attend a sabotage school last year and Cramer remained here, Mr. Foxworth said.

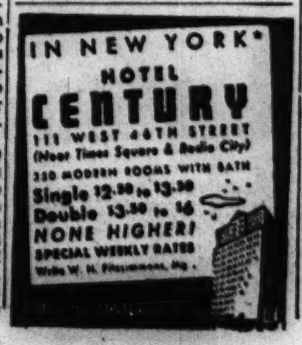
Meanwhile, three more of the 29 German-American Bund leaders indicted on July 7 for conspiring to interfere with the administration of the Selective Service and Alien Registration Laws were arraigned here yesterday. The men, Josef Belohlavek, Walter Schneller, Jr., and Joseph Bachmaier, pleaded not guilty in Federal Court and were held in bail of $10,000 each.

Defense Plants Asked To Recheck Workers

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 17 (AP) —Following the arrest of alleged Nazi saboteurs in this country, the War Department has asked certain war-production plants to intensify investigation of employees' background, an Army Ordnance officer said yesterday.

Capt. Richard Brown, in charge of the Plant Security Division office here, said the object was to "double-check on the loyalty of these employees to the United States."

As the result of the F. B. I.'s recent investigations, we feel that there are agents coming into the country," he said. "If the War Department finds any evidence of sabotage or espionage, it will be turned over to the F. B. I."



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Radio Prospects for Tonight—New Films as They Come to Boston Screens

Schubert's Seventh To Be Played

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Weapons for Victory—Raw Materials," is the topic for tonight's radiocast in the series, "The Fight for a Free World," presented under the joint auspices of the Radio Board of Harvard University and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. The speaker is Prof. Lincoln Gordon, WRUL, 7:30 p. m. The program will not be rebroadcast on regular wave lengths.

Efrem Kurtz, formerly music director for the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, conducts the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in the Lewisohn Stadium Concert, in Schubert's Seventh Symphony in C major, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Dr. Frank Black will conduct the "Cities Service Concert" in a medley of songs from "Broadway Melody," and "Northwards" from Eric Coates' "Four Ways" Suite. Lucille Manners, soprano, sings the Jewel song from Gounod's "Faust," and "Huguette Waltz" from Friml's "Vagabond King"; Ross Graham, baritone, sings Metcalfe's "Absent," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

"Gibbs and Finney, General Livery," the story of two brusque, but lovable, New Englanders who reopen their livery stable for the duration of the war, is the first of a new comedy series to be presented each Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, with Parker Fennelly as Gideon Gibbs and Arthur Allen as Asa Finney, BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York will speak on "The Role of the Italian-American in This War," MBS-WNAC, 8:15 p. m., and Congressman Samuel Dickstein, also of New York, will speak on "How to Cope With Disloyalty in Time of War," MBS-WNAC, 11:15 p. m.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and Oscar Levant are guests of "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

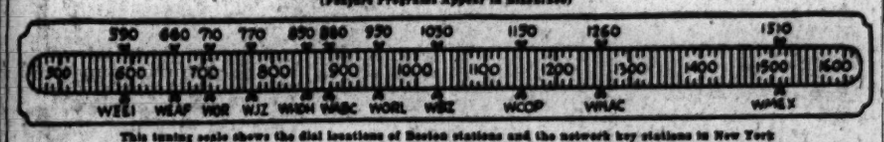
By a Staff Photographer

'Stand Still There, Patsy, Old Girl'

Return of Boston's first hitching post was marked yesterday afternoon with a "hitching post party" at the Hotel Lenox, where a quaint old wrought-iron post brought from Cape Cod was erected in a dated block of cement at the Exeter Street entrance. Guests, many in old-fashioned costumes, arrived in old-style horse-drawn vehicles, and here Miss Patricia Seaver, daughter of Lenox Hotel Manager Walter E. Seaver, is tying "Patsy" to the new post. "Patsy" thinks her bonnet is right in style.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-150m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"American Heroes' Day";	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	St. Marbis, news	Tribute Women Heroes	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	White Sox baseball	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance music	"Pepper Young's Family"	game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"Swing Time"; Talk	Southernaires; quartet	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Band Wagon	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	White Sox baseball	Dance Matinee; records.
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	game	Dance Matinee; records.
4:30	Exploring Space	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Dance Matinee; records.
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	White Sox game	Dance Matinee; records.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs	Bather, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; records
5:15	5 O'Clock Follies	"The Sea-Hound"; sk.	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; records
5:30	5 O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"; drama	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	Wanderer of Wasteland	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00	News Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Music; Talk
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Songs for Supper"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	"Dear John"; sk.	Geoffrey Harwood, Talk.	News of the World	Date With a Dixe	Richard Sallinger, news.
7:30	"Cuda and Mistuss";	"The Lone Ranger";	Neighborh'd Call; drama	"Red Ryder"; drama	Musical program
7:45	quiz show; music	drama	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Red Ryder"; drama	Treasury Parade
8:00	Lewisohn Stadium	Earl Godwin, News	Lucille Manners; Rose	"Rising Up the News"	Rhumba Rhapsody
8:15	Concerts; Efrem	Gibbs & Finney; comedy	Graham; orchestra	Vito Marcantonio; talk	Defense; Music
8:30	Kurtz, conductor	"Listen America"; drama	"Information Please";	Songs Marching Men"	The Lyric Theater
8:45	Concert; News	"Listen America"; drama	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Chorus; Orchestra	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse"; Boy	Academy Award; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Block's Orchestra.	Academy Award; drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	"Classical Album"
9:30	"Thos Brewster	Dinah Shore, songs	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	"Classical Album"
9:45	Boy"; serial	"Little Show"; songs	Singing Westerners	quiz, with guests	"Classical Album"
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny";	Cedric Foster, News	News reports
10:15	Ross; Connee Boswell; Margo; Herb	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Shriner; Orchestra.	"Mrs. Mashkins, Visitor"	"Your War"; drama.	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.	Cab Calloway's Orch.
10:45		News Here and Abroad	"Your War"; drama.	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.	Harry James' Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Jack Edward's Or.; Master	News Service	Music You Want	Cong. Samuel Dickstein	Count Basie's Orchestra.
11:30	Works of Music	Fishermen's News	Music You Want	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News
11:45		Buddy Franklin's Orch	News Service	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-150m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Commuters Special.	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	Garden Talk; Music	
7:45	News; War summary	Religious program; News	News Service	"Good Morning"; Talk	
8:00	News of the World	Adrian O'Brien; music	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service; Talk	News reports
8:15	L. Wilcher; organ	and time	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore's Cha.	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred	Ruth Moss Interviews.	Camp program
8:45	Carl Moore's Club.	News	and Peggy	Ruth Moss Interviews.	"The Brass Hats"
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	Fishermen's News	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	"Brownstone Front"; sk.	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ; Vocalists	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45	590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Henk Lawson's Knights	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pick Up"; or
10:00	"Tooth on Parade";	Air Express Music	United States Navy Band	"Rainbow House"; chil-	Studio program
10:15	reports; music; or.	First Piano Quartet	United States Navy Band	dren's prgm; B. Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Salute to America,	Women, and the War	Four-A Club Program.	"Sing and Swing Shop"	Shopping News
10:45	Food Fair	American Legion Anv.	Saturday Serenade	Studio Speaker	Shopping News
11:00	News; Garden talk.	"Servicemen's Hop"; va-	"The Creightons Are	Studio Speaker	"Cartoon Caravan"
11:15	"All In Fun"	riety show	Coming"; comedy serial	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Let's Pretend"	Little Blue Playhouse;	America the Free; Vic-	Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	"Let's Pretend"	Story of Thomas Edison	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	Army Band	News reports
12:00	Theater of Today;	News Service	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Jim Amoshe	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	Consumer's Time	variety show; orchestra	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense; Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Talk	vocalist	"Coast Guard on Guard"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Science Adventures	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orch.	Nancy Mase, songs
1:45	Symphonettes	Joan Brooks, songs	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Fantasy in Melody	United States Marine	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Victory Program
2:15	Books" interview	Dance Music	Band	land Indians baseball	Victory Program
2:30	United We Stand	Air Express Music	Matinee in Rhythm	game	Organ Recital
2:45	United We Stand	Fishermen's News	Matinee in Rhythm	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	News reports
3:00	Buffalo Serenade	Royal Canadian Air	Adventures in Research.	land Indians baseball	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Buffalo Serenade	Force Band	Dance orchestra	game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	Dance music	Campus Capers	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Patterns in Blue	Campus Capers; News	land Indians game	Wartime Buying
4:00	"Hello from Hawaii";	News Service	Pan American Holiday	Enoch Light's Orch.	Dance Matinee; records.
4:15	variety show; News	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	Orchestra; Music	Dance Matinee; records.
4:30	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; variety	"Your Number Please"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; records.
4:45	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; News	"Your Number Please"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; records.
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Music for Young Ameri-	Golden Melodies	Tribute to the Navy;	Dance Matinee; records.
5:15	brook; Stan Ken-	cans	Golden Melodies	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.;	Dance Matinee; records.
5:30	ton's Orchestra	Music for Y'ng America'ns	Three Suns Trio	Helen O'Connell, soloist;	Sports; Music
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	Wanderers of Wasteland	"Symphony in Swing"	messages	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports
6:15	Talks; songs	War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Music; Talk
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Sports and Variety	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Edward Tomlinson, talk	News Review	Dress Rehearsal	Sports results
7:00	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says";	Music; Dick Kuhn's Or.	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	McQuarrie's Quiz	Dick Kuhn's Orch.	Music; News
7:30	"Calling Pan Amer-	"Beep Night"	Musicians	"Confidentially Yours";	Tango Music
7:45	ica"; recording	"Beep Night"	Musicians	Dance orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"Recruits for Our	Earl Godwin, News	"Keeping Up With Rose-	Visit to American Eagle	American Waltzes
8:15	Fighting Men";	WHDH. 1340kc.	mary"; sketch	Club, London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	"Commandos"; war-	Gibbs & Finney; comedy	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"California Melodies";	Jerome Kern's Melodies;
8:45	time adventures	mystery drama	Paul Martin's Orchestra	recordings	recordings
9:00	Your Hit Parade	Symphony Concert; Josef	National Barn Dance;	"America Loves a Mel-	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Stopak, conductor	Eddie Peabody, Hoosiers	ody"; Marion Claire;	Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Mills Brothers, songs	Iowa Music Festival;	Thomas L. Thomas;	Pages From the Classical
9:45	Saturday Night	James MacDonald, News	orchestra; chorus	chorus; orch.; speaker	Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	Bob Ripley's "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, News.	Five Star News
10:15	Talks	or Not"	"Labor for Victory"; talks	"Tropical Serenade"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Rideout; Dinner Time	"Stag Party"; variety	Ted Steele's Studio Club	"Tropical Serenade"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
10:45	News; Sports	show	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Louis Prima's Orchestra.	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00	News; O. F. Elliott	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service	Nelson Olmstead; stories	Dance orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:30	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Organ music	Dance orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News

Bogart and Miss Shearer Star in Arriving Pictures

Warner Brothers know how to make a solid, tough, and brutal crime melodrama. "The Big Shot," now at the Paramount and Fenway, is in the tradition of contemporary gangster pictures: those which justify their murder and slugging with a grim moral lesson. Crime does not pay, but crime movies, one gathers, are still profitable.

"The Big Shot" concentrates upon the wind-up of "Duke" Berne's criminal career. Once a "big shot," Berne has been imprisoned three times. Unsuccessful in whatever efforts he has made to go straight, Berne is frightened of being convicted for a fourth time, because it will mean life imprisonment for him.

How he is kept from participating in a robbery and is then convicted on false testimony, how he escapes prison and tries to reach Canada with his sweetheart, how he is recaptured, and what happens to him are the principal concerns of the story.

The screen play by Bertram Millhauser, Abem Finkel, and Daniel Fuchs allots a liberal amount of violence to each reel—an armored car wreck, a trial, a stabbing, a jail break, a wild chase over icy roads, and a final gun battle. The sordid events have been efficiently assembled under Lewis Seiler's direction and there are serviceable performances by Humphrey Bogart (Berne), Irene Manning, Richard Travis, Susan Peters, Stanley Ridges, Chick Chandler, Howard Da Silva, and others.

▸ ▸ ▸

'Her Cardboard Lover'

"Her Cardboard Lover," at the State and Orpheum, is an unpleasant and offensive comedy with pretensions of sophistication. As a play, it was somewhat nastier in specific detail. But George Cukor's direction has respectfully adhered to the mood of the original story about an impecunious young man who loses a gambling debt to a rich woman (Norma Shearer) and pays it by becoming her secretary to protect her from an estranged fiancé.

As if the idea were not tedious and distasteful enough to begin with, the scenarists and director have rendered it in the most obvious terms. The situations are labored, the dialogue blundering, and one has only the keenest sympathy for the players, particularly Robert Taylor, who has one of the most humiliating leading-man role in many a season.

In "Maisie Gets Her Man," the other feature, Maisie lands a job with the bankrupt owner of a building so full of characters and minor racketeers that it should probably have been called the Damon Runyon Building.

Although Maisie keeps her job for only a few hours she remains on the premises long enough to meet "Hap," to become his partner in a disastrous vaudeville act, to be innocently involved with him as a receptionist for a fake mineral water concern and quite naturally to fall in love with him. After the required number of complications, the writers and Director Roy Del Ruth allow Maisie to get her man. Or, to be exact, two men. She lands a crook in jail and she lands "Hap."

The film rates as moderately entertaining. Ann Sothern, as usual, is cute, pretty, and golden hearted as Fix-it Maisie. Red Skelton makes a winning "Hap." There are helpful characterizations by Allen Jenkins, Lloyd Corrigan, Donald Meek, Leo Gorcey, and others. And there is a scene of intoxication.

Letter From a Soldier

In "The Soldier's Forum" of the July Dance Magazine is published a letter from a dancer now a soldier in the United States Army—Harry Coble, formerly associated with the Humphrey-Weidman group and Ted Shawn's men's group, and most recently an instructor in the Jan Veen Studio.

The letter offers a healthy corrective for a point of view that has been all too prevalent in the dance world, i. e., that it is just too bad for a dancer to have to lay down his career and take up arms.

"It is no more too bad," says Mr. Coble, "that a dancer is absorbed in this fight than it is that a well-trained bricklayer has had to lay down his trowel and fight for his country and his rights as an individual. In fact, in some ways it is less bad, for there are considerably less trained bricklayers to carry on for those who are subject to call than there are dancers. And the dancer, necessarily in top physical condition, strong, agile, adaptable, will take considerably less training than the average layman.

"The dancer is not a being completely out of this world. . . . Now it is well also that dancers do not merely dance about war (they have been doing that for some time now just as they have been fighting fascism with the weapon of their art). Now has come the time to leave the stage and join the picket line that is doing something about the menace of fascism.

"Dancers are the most independent people I know. Without that spirit of individualism and independence most of them could not function. . . . They have no right to flit about and let someone else protect their right to that. Idealism is not a completely abstract state. Ideals demand to be fought for as much as to be talked about or written about or danced about. . . . And we as dancers have a right to do something overt to protect our ideals and our independence without being bemoaned and lamented by a lot of artistic fatalists."

The letter, too long to be quoted in full, is worth much more than the price of the magazine to read.

M. L.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE. 9.1 meg. 32.9 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC. 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches; "On Young Shoulders." GSC. 9.58 meg. 31.3 m. GRO. 11.63 meg. 25.6 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks; Wickham Steed. GSC. 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GRO. 11.63 meg. 25.6 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE. 9.1 meg. 32.9 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—London Letter. GSC. 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GRO. 11.63 meg. 25.6 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—The Truth of It. (Pacific War Time). VLQ7. 15.23 meg. 19.7 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—The Truth of It. (Pacific War Time). VLQ3. 11.87 meg. 25.2 m.

Guatemala—12:30 p. m.—Theater. TGWA. 9.68 meg. 31 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Theater; "La Hoora de los Hombres." TGWA. 9.68 meg. 31 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSC. 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GRO. 11.63 meg. 25.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (9.64mc, 11.79mc, and 15.33mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m. — WRUL (9.64mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, July 18
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World."
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
WNOX, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, July 19

3:30 p. m. — WMEX, (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 300 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport — Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
New London—No regular time assigned. WNLC, 1450kc.

Maine

Bangor — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:45 a. m. WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 6:15 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12 noon direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.33mc (19.8m); 9.64mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 3:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m. WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1340kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned. WMEB, 730kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 3 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m. WWSR, 1430kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4 m), 15.33mc (19.8m); 9.64mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 9:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.9m).
Panama City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12 noon, Miramar, HP5B (shortwave), 6.300mc (47.65m).

Today's FM Programs

WEIB Boston (49.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—Swing with Alvino Rey.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor, with Organ.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:00.
5:30 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
5:45 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orchestra.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Ted Steele's Studio Club.
6:45 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organist.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (43.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Chicago White Sox, Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant" Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Date with a Disc.
7:30 p. m.—"Red Ryder"; dramatization.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News"
8:15 p. m.—Cong. Vito Marcantonio, Talk.
8:30 p. m.—Songs for Marching Men; Orchestra; Chorus.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Double or Nothing; Walter Compton, M. C.; Guests.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster; News.
10:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Cong. Samuel Dickstein.
11:30 p. m.—George Duffy's Orchestra.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, July 19

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc) Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Lee Chappell, Georgette Leslie, King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Old Acquaintance," by John Van Druten. Starring Violet Heming. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"The Dark Tower," comic mystery by Alexander Woollcott and George S. Kaufman. Starring Gloria Stuart. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Repertory Playhouse, Jay Street—"Criminals at Large," by Edgar Wallace. Presented by the M. I. Repertory Playhouse. 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

Closing Night
(Army and Navy Night)

"Navy Wings" March.....Weeks-Fassell
Overture to "Mignon".....Thomas
Irish Tune from County Derry
Arranged by Percy Grainger
"The Ride of the Valkyries".....Wagner
"Peer Gynt" Suite.....Grieg
Prayer of Thanksgiving (Old Dutch Hymn)
Valerius
Rhapsody in Blue.....Gershwin
Piano Solo: Leo Litwin
"Over There," A Selection of American War Songs. Arranged by M. L. Lake
"Arkansas Traveler".....Guion
Salute to our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge
Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter — "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway — "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling, Guy Kibbee. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.

Fine Arts — "Keep 'Em Laughing," Bob Hope, Jack Benny. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Going Spanish." 2:40, 6:35, 9:35. "In the Bank," Charlie Chaplin. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Black, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:00. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne, Ernest Truex. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—"Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 2:40, 6, 9:45. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan, Virginia Weidler. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"This Gun for Hire," Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55. Stage Show: Benny Goodman and his orchestra. 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 9:55.

Modern—"The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. "Moon Tide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino, Claude Rains. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:50.

Orpheum — "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:00, 10:32. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:52, 9:15.

Paramount — "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling, Guy Kibbee. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:30. Dunne, Patric Knowles, Ralph Bellamy. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10. "The Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. Marjorie Weaver. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:50, 8:45.

Scollay—"The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 11:40 a. m., 2, 5:20, 8:40. "Moon Tide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino, Claude Rains. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"Tanks a Million." "The Quiz Kids Return." "Men of West Point." "Unusual Occupations." "Commander James Tunney," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10:08. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:35, 4:55, 8:25.

Uptown—"The Spoilers," Randolph Scott, Marlene Dietrich. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20. "The Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:35, 9:35. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis and Olivia de Havilland. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 1:45, 5.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Invaders," Laurence Olivier. Leslie Howard. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Kennel Murder Case," William Powell, Mary Astor. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1:45, 5.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. 2:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle. 1:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Brookline Village: "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:05, 5:30, 8:15. "On the Sunny Side," Rudy McDowell. 1:30, Cherrelaud Clyde; "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara, Randolph Scott. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 2, 5.

Central Sq.: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Mr. Big Goes to Town." 1, 4.

University: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. Mirna Loy. "Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Black, Jon Hall. Gene Raymond, Jane Wyman. 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30.

CHARLESTOWN—Gateway Square: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. "Eagle Squadron," from Hong Kong." Don Terry, Lon Carriffe, Andy Devine. 3.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Private Buffy Smith," Bonar Kennedy. "Down Rio," Anne Nagle. 3. Evenings continuous 7:30-11.

Codman Square: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland. 2:45, 9. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 1:15, 5:10.

Strand: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 3:30, 9:30. "Syncopation," Jackie Cooper, Bonita Granville. 1:34, 7:34.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "We Were Dancing," Melvyn Douglas, Norma Shearer. "Wasi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:45, 9:40. "Wasi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2:30, 8:30.

Park: "Hellzapoppin," Abbott and Costello. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell, Jane Darwell. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "We were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. "Wasi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Reap

Coal Men of N. E. Report the Biggest Summer Business Since Oil Heat Came In

'Buy Now' Campaign Results In Heavy Demand on Dealers

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The coal man is doing his biggest summer business since oil and gas burners started to assume leadership in heating New England homes, according to the Retail Fuel Institute today.

Whereas the coal industry drops hundreds of its employees in the hot summer months for enforced vacations without pay, the wartime "buy now" campaign has compelled the coal men to stay on the job with 50 per cent of their regular customers' bins already loaded for the wartime winter ahead.

That 50 per cent, said the Institute, compares with a normal delivery of only 10 per cent of the season's supply of fuel during the three-month period from April 1 to July 1.

While this looks as though the coal man was getting his first "break" in years of sharp competition with newly developed fuels and heating systems, the Coal Institute withholds optimistic statements concerning the future of the coal business until the season's needs are completely filled. True, coal deliveries are 50 per cent ahead of last year. But this is simply because coal consumers are filling up now instead of in the Fall.

The Institute expects the season to bring 10,000,000 tons more business than last because of the changeover from oil to coal by many families and industries. Thus far, however, only 1 per cent of the private families using oil burners in the eastern Atlantic states have taken President Roosevelt's cue to change over to coal burning. This leads the Institute to wonder if Americans are going to be apathetic about the threatened fuel shortage.

"Isn't this going to be an opportunity for coal distributors to prove the practicality of automatic coal stokers in the heating of homes?" The Anthracite Industries, Inc., answers: "No, because the war emergency is halting the sales and production of automatic stokers and compelling families to turn to the old-time hand-stoking economies."

Thus, any possibility of the coal industry obtaining permanent benefits from the wartime business boom is discounted within the coal industry. The only chance of a permanent change in favor of coal would be the proof that coal affords of economy in heating. This has never been denied, but the convenience of automatic oil burners has offset the economy argument behind coal.

At this point there is no shortage of coal, it was learned. Deliveries by rail are coming in regularly without jamming the lines and all orders made by coal customers are being filled with little waiting, although coal yards throughout Greater Boston are gradually taking on a barren look.

Since deliveries are being concentrated on this Spring, will there be a letdown in the Fall?

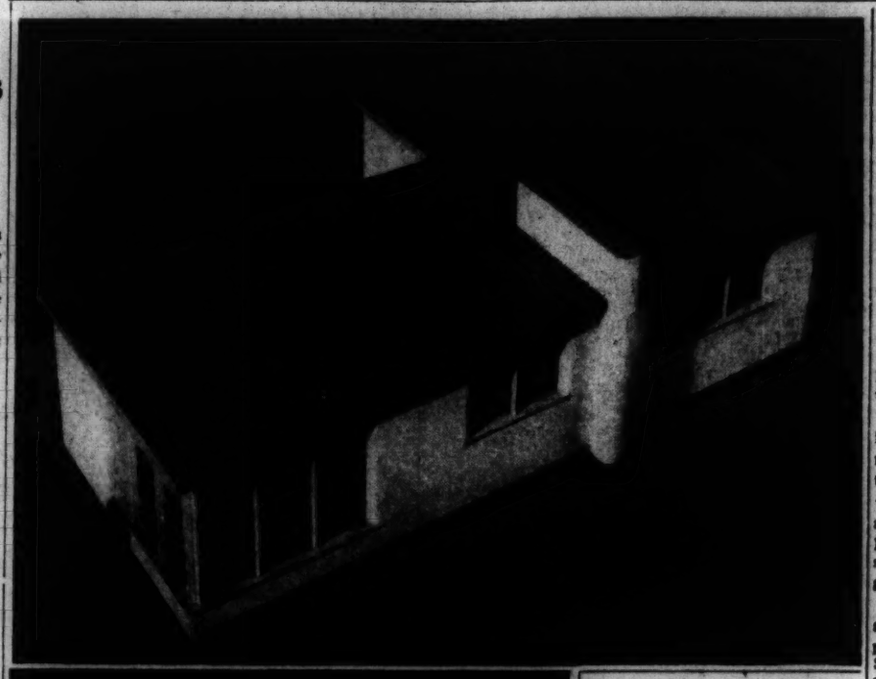
That all depends, the Institute said, upon how many families accept the invitation to turn their oil systems to coal this summer. The deliveries being made now are generally to regular customers. That will clear the industry's decks for business that might develop from the rapid conversion of oil to coal this summer and early Fall when the fuel shortage will become more pronounced by the proximity of Winter.

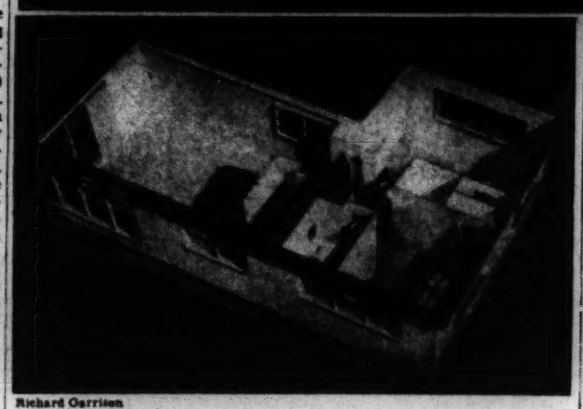
The Institute figures that there are about 1,400,000 families using oil for heating systems in the eastern seaboard states. Around Boston there are an estimated 200,000 to 300,000 families thus equipped. The individual service station can convert about two houses a day from oil to coal. There are approximately 100 such stations. Which means that it would take a minimum of 1,000 days to convert all Greater Boston oil consuming heaters to coal if such a crisis should develop.

While this is mere speculation, the figures served to indicate the serious crisis that could develop through apathy towards the fuel shortage.

How serious will the shortage of fuel become?

The Institute could only speculate on the basis that fuel oil comes in the same tankers as gasoline and gasoline is now so scarce no one can go off on pleasure jaunts without being haunted by the thought that he might not get home by motorcar. "Just because we can get oil today does not mean that there will be no oil problem tomorrow," the Institute warned. And that was applied to coal also.





Richard Garrison

Norman Bel Geddes Designs a House

Made from 27 basic parts consisting of five different wall sections and complete with interior and exterior finish, doors, windows, roof and floor sections, the above home can be built under mass production methods for less than $2,000. Variation in appearance is gained by turning houses in different directions to street and different arrangement of similar rooms, plus varied decorative touches gained by trellises, garages, porches and shrubbery. Living room, 14 by 24 feet, is central unit providing dining space at one end. There is a kitchen and one bedroom, plus many built-in features.

Air-Raid Test At Providence For Sunday

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17—Civilian defense workers here are brushing up this week on their duties in preparation for the full-scale air raid test on Sunday, the first to be held in any large city in the country under Army rules.

Because the Army found the Providence CD organization to be one of the best in any large city, this city was chosen by the Army for the rigorous mock raid, Herbert M. Sherwood, Chairman of the Civilian Defense Council, announced this week.

Sunday has been selected as the day for the test, but the hour has not been announced. The blast of the sirens will be the first announcement that the test is beginning.

A series of realistic incidents are worked out designed to test every type of public service and volunteer aid. All civilians, except those on duty as civilian defense workers, will be required to get off the streets and to seek shelter. Persons who refuse will be reported for action under the States' new emergency regulations covering air raids.

The rules laid down by the Army are different in many respects from the rules under which the air-raid wardens and others have been practicing in the past. In the past the wardens have been instructed to write out a brief account before reporting an incident to the central warning center. Under the Army plan, however, they will be required to report the incident immediately and follow up the original report with later ones giving more details. The change is expected to make a great deal more work for those at the warning center.

A large squad of umpires are being recruited this week. Each will go out to a designated position with a sealed envelope describing an incident. Five minutes before the incident is to occur, the umpire will display a white flag. At the time of the incident he will blow three short blasts on his auto siren to summon an air-raid warden. The warden then will take the sealed envelpe, read it and proceed to handle the incident therein described.

Should the mock raid come while baseball games or entertainments are in progress at the parks, the crowds will be expected to scatter until the all clear.

Complete reports on the test will be turned over to the Army for analysis.

The suburban city of Warwick, population 28,000, which has led the way for most of the communities in the State in various aspects of civilian defense, led the way again this week when it pulled a surprise air raid test at five o'clock in the morning without any previous warning. It was the first time any Rhode Island community had tried a test at such an inconvenient hour.

Air raid wardens, auxiliary police, road demolition squads, Red Cross workers and others scrambled out of bed in the gray of dawn to hurry to their posts when the warning came. Some showed up with overcoats hastily thrown over pajamas.

Mayor Albert P. Ruerat was pleased with the result, particularly with the fact that only a few sleepyheads failed to respond to the call. He justified holding the test at that hour by pointing out that "if a real raid comes it will be at an hour convenient to the enemy, not to us."

Sewall Asks Air Convoys For Tankers

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 17 (AP)—Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine has suggested to President Roosevelt in a letter the "immediate" establishment under state authority of air escorts for tankers and colliers as protection against Axis submarines, and offered to provide such protection for ships transporting coal, fuel oil, or gasoline through Maine waters.

The Governor, who was an ace in the World War I, told newsmen that he was convinced that two planes, so operated that each would circle constantly at reasonably low altitudes over the water lying to the port and starboard sides of a ship under way, would give it effective protection.

Saying that he had worked out a tentative operations system to provide such air escort, Governor Sewall added that "planes are available which could carry suitable bombs for striking power." He did not elaborate on that point, informing reporters he would "announce more details later."

(The Civil Air Patrol, Maine Wing Commander Guy P. Gannett commented in Portland, as a civilian auxiliary of the Army Air Corps cannot be called to combat duty and would be excluded from the convoy work suggested by the Governor unless re-formed as an aerial arm of the Maine State Guard.)

The Governor said he was "certain" that flying personnel could be found among pilots unable to meet the rigid requirements of the Air Corps but well trained and able to do the work under the proposed plan. For observers, he suggested the use of Maine fishermen "who have eyes peculiarly trained for marine and submarine observation."

He wrote the President that Maine protection could be provided "if and when arrangements can be made to escort them (tankers and colliers) along the balance of their coastal route."

Governor Sewall said it was "shocking" to see German submarines striking staggering blows to the industrial life of millions of citizens living along a coastline some 3,000 miles from German ports.

He further pointed out that the sea raiders were carrying out their deadly work, often within sight of United States shores, without the aid of their own aircraft.

The Governor's communication to the President asserted current efforts to meet with pipelines, canals, and tank cars the threat of an "acute fuel shortage in this area this winter" could not reasonably be counted on in time to meet this fall's demands.

Governor Sewall told newsmen that his suggested program would not interfere with the military in any way, adding that medium sized aircraft of the privately owned type could be used. Administrative problems could be handled largely, he said, by the States.

Speedy Postal Handling Of Soldier Ballots Sought

Methods of speeding postal handling of Massachusetts absentee ballots going to members of the armed forces serving outside the country were being sought today by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, in a conference with Washington postal authorities.

At the same time, a strong possibility exists that absentee ballots from soldiers in far off countries will be returned too late to be counted in the Nov. 3 State election unless Gov. Leverett Saltonstall uses his war powers to relax absentee ballot law provisions.

Ralph R. Currier, confidential secretary to Mr. Cook, pointed out that Oct. 12 is the first possible date on which absentee ballots will be available for the Nov. 3 election. The necessity of checking results of the September primaries almost automatically sets that date, Mr. Currier said.

The election laws provide that absentee ballots must be received in the polling places where the absentee voter is eligible to vote before the polls close on election day.

Thus only about three weeks will be available for mailing out absentee ballots to members of the armed forces and for the latter to return them.

It was pointed out that mail going to New Caledonia requires a month and a half one way. In numerous other foreign stations the mailing time requirement far exceeds the three weeks limit.

If it is deemed advisable Governor Saltonstall could exercise his war powers to provide a longer time during which absentee ballots could be received but this would postpone final results of the election for several weeks after election day.

This would not be a new experience in Massachusetts voting inasmuch as results of Plan E election in Cambridge last November required several weeks to obtain.

What action will be taken in the absentee ballot situation will depend largely on what success Mr. Cook has in his conferences with postal authorities and upon the number of applications submitted for absentee ballots in the near future.

Election officials were quick to emphasize that responsibility for applying for absentee ballots rests upon the men in the armed forces. Notices that absentee ballots should be requested have been posted wherever members of the armed forces are stationed.

Test Shows ARP Weakness

Continued from Page 1

twten the Massachusetts and Boston Public Safety Committees. Discussing the results of the raid this morning, Michael T. Kelleher, Director of Region 5, said that the "lack of co-operation" evidenced by the Boston City Committee in recent months was "amply illustrated by the fact tsat despite my request and urging over a period of eight months, there was still no chief air-raid warden to co-ordinate yesterday's test," and no central control center to co-ordinate the activities of the 12 Boston report centers had been set up.

The Region 5 Director underlined his statement by citing Governor Saltonstall's executive order No. 1 issued last December which gives the State Committee power to "organize, supervise, direct, and co-ordinate local committees."

The State and local committees also clashed on the subject of the length of time during which the sirens should be sounded.

John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee, said, "As a result of the discontinuance of the air-raid signal (ordered by the State Committee, apparently over Mr. Walsh's protest), many persons acted under the misapprehension that the test was over, and came out on the streets, and in a few cases started their automobiles."

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the State Committee's Protection Division, pointed out, however, that, while the sirens are sounding it is impossible for the Army to operate its delicate airplane-listening devices, and that the Army had ordered the civilian defense organization throughout the country to minimize the length of the audible signal.

The civilian defense organization expects that further Army orders on the extent of the dimout, possibly extending its area inland as far as Worcester, will be forthcoming after a meeting of State and regional blackout officers with Army officials in Boston tomorrow.

'Frills' Cut Forecast By Taxpayers Group

CONCORD, N. H., July 17 (AP)—"Some of the frills of our municipal government may have to cease for the duration," the New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers' Associations said yesterday in submitting public economy proposals to communities.

The "frills," the Federation declared, might include municipal plowing of sidewalks in winter, use of traffic policemen at school crossings, collection of rubbish, and construction of new recreational facilities.

Statement on N. E. Gas Shortage Sought

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP) — Senator Theodore Green (D) of Rhode Island, urged at the White House today that a highly placed government official issue some sort of "clarifying statement" on the gasoline shortage in New England.

After seeing the President, Senator Green said such a statement would be helpful, and that it would be satisfactory, coming from the President or perhaps from Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

The Senator spoke of "inconsistent statements" and "ill-advised" pronouncements on rubber and gasoline shortages emanating from Washington as demonstrating the need for a clarifying statement. He said he felt that "all the people are willing to do what they are called on to do if they think sacrifices are needed."

Senator Green said the President had called him to the White House and that their discussion was restricted chiefly to the New England gasoline situation, which they discussed "at some length."

A great many businesses were affected by the shortage, he said, and they were "getting upset about it." He said there had been numerous mass meetings and protests and that there also had been some misunderstanding on the part of the people affected.

Elimination of the 50 per cent curtailment in deliveries of gasoline to dealers on the eastern seaboard was ordered by the War Production Board today, effective with the start of the new coupon rationing system on July 22.

After that date deliveries will be based wholly on coupons received by filling stations from motorists and turned in by them to gasoline distributors.

WPB said the 50 per cent limitation had been found to work "undue hardship" in boom areas where the influx of war workers had increased essential requirements for gasoline.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia said today responsible representatives of large oil companies had told him that payment of government subsidies to meet increased transportation costs soon would assure a sufficient flow of petroleum into Eastern States to make gasoline rationing unnecessary.

At the same time, he disclosed that a Federal "war service" tax of 1½ cents a gallon on petroleum products had been suggested to absorb the cost of these subsidies. He added that if the Treasury approved, he would lay the proposal before the Senate Finance Committee, of which he is Chairman.

Previously, Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones announced that the Defense Supplies Corporation would assist in financing transportation and distribution of petroleum products to the eastern seaboard.

A gasoline price increase of 2½ cents a gallon, permitted by the Office of Price Administration in 17 rationed States, generally was expected to be cancelled when such subsidy payments become effective. However, a high government official, who asked that his name not be used, cautioned against expecting too much in the way of gasoline price reduction.

Gargantua Down To His Last Pair Of Rubber Tires

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17 (AP)—Tire rationing may soon deprive Gargantua the Great, the circus gorilla, of his favorite amusement.

Before leaving the show here yesterday to join the Army at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Gargantua's keeper and best friend, Julius Gerlick, expressed concern that the 550-pound mammoth would soon be without a "teething ring"—a large truck tire.

"That's Gargy's last pair of tires," said Mr. Gerlick, pointing into the cage. "He's already chewed the rims to shreds and after these two are gone I don't know where we'll get any more. Perhaps he'll have to take up rope swinging. He's done the right thing, though. Three weeks ago, just before the nation-wide scrap rubber drive, he turned in two of his four favorite tires to the Government."

Dimout Procedure For the Esplanade Concerts Settled

Dimout procedure for the Esplanade Concerts, which Arthur Fiedler opens on Monday night for the fourteenth season, was settled last night by tests at the Hatch Memorial shell on Embankment Road, conducted by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chief blackout officer.

The decision to have the concerts start at 8 p. m. and close at 9:30 (instead of the former 8:30 to 10 p. m. schedule) was made after a conference between Colonel Sullivan, B. B. Whelan, superintendant of wires of the City of Boston, Nelson Curtis, secretary of the Metropolitan District Commission, Capt. Thomas Kelleher of the M. D. C. Police, Arthur Fiedler, and George E. Judd, manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

A modified lighting scheme was worked out which, besides conforming to dimout regulations of the Army and the Massachusetts Commission on Public Safety, will preserve the beautiful appearance of the Hatch Memorial under night lighting, and provide the musicians of the Boston Symphony Orchestra with adequate illumination for reading music.

Hartford Gas Co. Refused Review

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The Hartford Gas Company of Hartford, Conn., lost its appeal in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today for a review of an order of the Securities and Exchange Commission which denied the company's application for a finding that it was not a subsidiary.

The company had asked that it be declared not a subsidiary of the United Corporation, the United Gas Improvement Company, or the Connecticut Gas and Coke Securities Company, which are registered as holding companies. The Hartford Gas Company urged that, consequently, it was not subject to the provisions of the Public Utility Holding Act applying to subsidiary companies.

The pravailing opinion, affirming the order of the SEC, was written by Circuit Court Judge Harrie B. Chase and was concurred in by Judges Learned Hand and Augustus Hand.

Submarine Launched

GROTON Conn., July 17 (AP)—The Navy submarine Hake was launched in the Thames River today at the yards of the Electric Boat Company. Its sponsor was Mrs. F. J. Fletcher, wife of the Vice Admiral commanding the cruiser flotillas of the Pacific Fleet.

They Helped Bond Drive

By a Staff Photographer

At Boston Common Rally

Lieut. Howard A. Seasler of Arlington, Mass., one of the American fliers who bombed Tokyo, who spoke at today's rally and Miss Edith Urrows of the M. & P. Theaters, one of the many young ladies who sold war bonds and stamps. [Story: Page 2.]

Providence Garbagemen Demand Rise in Wages

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17 (AP)—This city's 23 garbage collection trucks were immobilized today when between 90 and 100 drivers and helpers staged what they termed a "walkout" in a demand for higher wages. The city rates are $29.70 a week for drivers and $28.08 for helpers. The men ask $40 and $35, respectively. A committee was named by the men to confer with city officials.

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- ★ Use the *right* amount of water (up to water line). Too much water cuts down efficiency, causes splashing.
- ★ Add water softener before soap if water is hard.
- ★ Make dense suds before putting in clothes.
- ★ Separate white and fast-colored clothes from unfast colors, silks from woolens, badly soiled clothes from ordinary clothes.
- ★ Pretreat excessively soiled clothes and remove stains before washing.
- ★ Use of second suds frequently makes pre-soaking unnecessary.
- ★ If washer is non-automatic, place it next to faucet and drains for convenience.

Special notice. In order to conserve vital metals, no new repair parts can be released for use on electrical appliances until the old parts are turned in. Therefore, when bringing in appliances for repair to your electrical dealer, be sure that you bring old parts which you wish replaced.

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RAF Bombing: Is Plan Succeeding?

Drive made on U-boats at source — Raids on plant areas by 1,000 planes limited.

Continued from Page 1

general plan for the erosion of the widespread war industry of the Nazis by the persistent dropping of bombs.

Part of Set Plan

The wisdom of this policy has been challenged on grounds that Britain's air power could have been more profitably employed on other fronts. But it is the War Cabinet's set plan with which the Royal Air Force is in full agreement, and I am assured that it is destined to unfold at its own pace as one phase of the war succeeds another.

The question of the thousand-plane bombings comes in a somewhat different category. Since Cologne, only Bremen and Emden have been attacked by more than a thousand planes. But the British say that those cities were so devastated that they can make little contribution to Germany's war effort. During the 47 nights since the RAF opened its "second front" in the air May 30, the British have announced the loss of 261 bombers.

Associated Press tabulations show that with the beginning of the Cologne raid, the RAF has made 8,750 bomber trips against Germany. They quoted London sources saying that difficult weather conditions, the drain on the bomber command by operations elsewhere, and failure of the Allied forces to produce a long-range escort fighter had been responsible for the failure to keep the large-scale bombings going.

Delays in Production

However, reconnaissance photographs of the heavily bombed areas show wholesale devastation among factories and other buildings, but it is impossible to translate this into terms of the Nazis' consequent deficiencies in production.

At Cologne, for example, 250 factories have been damaged to a greater or less degree, many of them connected with submarine manufacture.

But how many U-boats the Nazis have been deprived of so far on that account it is impossible to assess. The same applies at all links in the production chain and it is only the Germans who know the number of potential U-boats that failed to show up at sally ports in pens now thickly covered with concrete to safeguard resting raiders from the RAF.

Wide Damage Done

Photographs have shown, however, submarines destroyed at moorings where they had no chance to dive, blasted shops at Germany's seven main submarine building yards, component-making factories blown up on a scale justifying the assumption of serious bottlenecks in supply.

A checking has shown, for example, that an appreciable delay in production was caused by the April daylight raid on the Diesel engine works at Augsburg, an operation of the same type as recent dusk attack by Lancaster heavy bombers on Danzig. This involved a round trip from Britain of 1,750 miles, but raiders where advantaged by a cloud cover and only three failed to return.

The RAF has also been strenuously engaged in dealing with submarines at sea. To some extent mine-laying off German ports hems them in and interferes with the training of crews.

Constant Vigilance Kept

When they are actually out raiding the coastal command maintains such constant vigilance that raiders have been driven further and further to the west where antisubmarine services are less elaborate and as yet have had less experience.

The suggestion has been made that what is wanted now is a "submarine buster" to assail U-boats with cannon more promptly and precisely than is possible by bombing.

But I am authoritatively informed that at present nobody has yet succeeded in producing even a tank buster—meaning a fast airplane with a gun heavy enough to penetrate armor as effectively as say the much-criticized British two-pounder.

The two-pounder is of 40 millimeter caliber or over, and the American Airacobra and other cannon-firing planes now in use do not mount armament heavier than a 37 millimeter weapon.

Associated Press

U-Boat Garage on French Coast

The Germans have been forced to new defensive measures to offset the bombing raids of the Royal Air Force which developed the plan of striking the submarines at their bases and endeavoring to wreck plants engaged in the construction or fitting out of destroyers of Allied shipping. When completed the concrete garage pictured will have antiaircraft guns on top.

War Shifts Australian Populations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, Australia — Australia's arms-making drive is causing major population shifts which are beginning to concern State Government because of their significance for the future.

An especially favored State in the arms plan has been Victoria, and there has been an unusual growth of Melbourne at the expense of the rural areas of the State and also those of neighboring States. Between the end of December, 1939, and June 30, 1941, the population growth of Victoria equaled that of all other Australian States combined. While other States still have a labor reserve on which to draw, Melbourne now lists less than 700 jobless, and also some of the workers who are arriving there have been quitting jobs in war industries of other States to make the shift.

The situation is thrown into sharper relief by what is happening in Victoria and in this neighboring State of New South Wales, the other major State in the Australian Commonwealth. The natural rate of increase in Victoria in the 18 months from January, 1940, through June, 1941, was half that in New South Wales, yet the population growth was twice as fast.

This change in the industrial organization of Australia is raising fundamental questions for the other States. First, they are asking themselves if their industrial resources are being used to capacity in the war drive; second, where this change in the industrialization of the country is heading them.

Industrial Adaptability

The fact that New South Wales, Australia's most populous State, the richest in coalfields and heavy industries, is losing men to Victoria puts down a "No" to the first question. Earlier, the reason Victoria was so far ahead in development of war plants was officially set down as due to the easier adaptability of its industries to war needs. But two years have passed since war began and the lead is maintained. Australians are asking why.

This regional development of new plants has led to Victoria taking a large proportion of skilled labor from other States and has helped constitute new problems of personnel. In 1940, Victorian plants drew 14,000 skilled and semiskilled workers from New South Wales and Queensland alone. But until the country began developing war industry on a strategic basis, the Administration apparently followed what former Prime Minister Fadden described as the policy of placing war orders where they could be quickly and efficiently filled.

Looking beyond the war, the other States are asking what the future holds for them in the matter of internal trade if the economy of the country is going to continue development in the present direction. New South Wales is especially affected, and the feeling that war orders should be rationed is mounting.

Acute Housing Problems

But Victorian gains in wartime have been at the price of major problems for the State itself. There are acute housing problems, and munition workers have been forced to pay luxury rentals for tenement accommodations. Many live in tents and caravans; if they are in a house three or four families are likely to be in with them, and though housing plans are being pushed there is always the fear that when the war is over the City of Melbourne will shrink to its former stature and the plans will have been money wasted.

Almost equally pressing is the transportation problem. Made doubly acute by gasoline rationing, by the difficulty of augmenting existing street cars and railway rolling stock, and the lack of labor to operate augmented services, this has caused the consideration of staggered working hours. Hiring of 500 women trolleycar conductors in Melbourne, many of them wives of men who have joined up to fight, has done something to help out on the labor side, and there has been some talk of doubling the streetcar tracks.

More immediately, movie houses now end their afternoon screenings at 4:30 p. m. in the effort to get nonworkers off the traffic routes before the rush begins. Every trolleycar now displays a jingle which says:

She is a lady, sweet and kind
Who keeps the worker in her mind
And hurries round from store to store
To reach her home by half past four.

In Victoria itself the effect of this mushroom growth of the wartime city is felt. There are no ghost towns, but there are many places in which you may find dozens of empty houses for rent and deserted shopping centers. Farm labor, never generously paid, has gone to town. Builders, painters, carpenters, mechanics, have followed. Restriction of exports, in days when only the most essential cargoes are shipped, has driven farmers from the land, and they have gone along.

Now Australia is asking: where do they go from there?

War Driving Tahiti Back To Bark Clothing of Old Days

By Ray P. Davis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAPEETE, Tahiti—Daily the sounds and repercussions of war come closer to the reefs of Polynesia.

With the disruption in Pacific shipping, the loss of European markets, and the shortage in America and Australia of supplies needed here, Tahitians are feeling the pinch of war and are slowly being forced to live again from their land and sea, as in the days before Europeans came.

For many years most of Oceania's flour has come from New Zealand and Australia. Now those countries have little to export. They have need for added resources to feed their armies and the American forces. Breadfruit, the large green fruit of the uru tree, is again becoming the native's substitute for bread. Tahiti's rice, matches, tea, and other products formerly came from Hong Kong, Java, and territories now in enemy hands. Substitutes for these may again be found. Many supplies previously came from America. Now American ships, at least for the present, are passing up the Society Islands for Australia's greater need. Tahiti has never grown enough sugar for its own use. Now, with America rationing sugar, little patches of sugar cane are beginning to crop up in the rear of native houses.

Clothing of Bark

It is becoming impossible for the European or native to obtain cloth here. Soon the Tahitians may again wear pareus and clothing of tapa cloth, made from the pounded bark of trees.

There is an annoying shortage of paper and writing materials. All residents have been asked to write only those letters that are absolutely necessary, and to confine their length to two pages each.

After the discovery of the various island groups of the South Pacific in the 1700's, but before French occupation 100 years ago, tribes made war upon each other, and called to the European world for arms, ammunition, and other supplies. Since those days the South Seas have had no war so close to their doors as the present conflict, but meanwhile they have grown to depend upon the white race for many foods and commodities.

Now they are calling again for war equipment to defend themselves.

There may also arise here a need for additional manpower. Like Australia, it is possible that Tahiti sent too many natives to fight in Africa and other far fields. If they cannot return before needed, a call for outside help might be made.

Olden Needs Duplicated

Curiously enough, the shift of war into the South Pacific has created needs here that almost exactly duplicate those existing a generation before the French conquest of Tahiti, in 1841.

I was 135 years ago that a king of Tahiti, Pomare II, wrote to England requesting arms and ammunition, "men, women, and children," writing paper, cloth, and "all the curious things you have in England."

The cycle of Polynesia may be completing itself, in preparation for a return to pre-European days, for that King's letter could be a duplicate of many requests that have probably gone forth from the office of the Governor of French Oceania in recent weeks. Requests have been almost identical.

Also, the King's letter, sent 135 years ago, went to the same city and the same neighborhood where the Governor's present requests go! The Society Islands fly the flag of Free France, so present administrative correspondence goes to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's headquarters in London. The requests of King Pomare II, expressed so similarly in 1807, also went to England, to the London Missionary Society, whose London offices are in the shadow of General de Gaulle's.

Japan-Australia Exchange Planned

MELBOURNE, July 17 (AP)—Members of the Australian Diplomatic Corps and some civilians will be repatriated under an exchange agreement with the Japanese, it was announced by Herbert V. Evatt, Minister for External Affairs, last night.

Arrangements are virtually complete, Mr. Evans said, for the exchange soon of about 1,800 British civilians in Japan for the same number of Japanese in countries of the Empire.

Seven U. S. Army Airmen Awarded Purple Hearts

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, July 17 (AP)—Awards of Purple Hearts for gallantry in action to seven United States Air Force officers and enlisted men were announced today.

They included Capt. Felix H. Hardison, Second Lieut. Melvin G. Pfund, Sergeant Ira A. Pickinpaugh, Corporal Robert H. Stewart, Sergeant David Runager, Corporal Merritt S. Whimsett, and Sergeant Lewis L. Coburn.

Texas's 100,000th Well Dedicated to Victory

GREENVILLE, Texas, July 17 (AP)—Texas's 100,000th producing oil well was dedicated to victory yesterday.

Ernest O. Thompson, chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission, state oil regulatory body, told a crowd assembled for the ceremony:

"We will produce oil to keep 'em flying and keep 'em rolling on to Berlin and Tokyo. Oil will win this war."

Old U. S. S. Oregon to Give Steel for Plane Carrier?

PORTLAND, Ore., July 17 (AP)—The old U. S. S. Oregon, for years a state park museum piece at her berth in the Willamette River, may return to the wars piecemeal.

Scrapping of the vessel is under consideration to provide steel for a new aircraft carrier.

Census Board Reports Record Wedding Total

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—War has brought America its greatest number of marriages.

The Census Bureau estimated that last year there were 1,679,000 weddings, which averaged 12.6 for every 1,000 population—7.3 per cent higher than 1940 and 22.1 per cent higher than 1939.

Germans Press 50-Mile-a-Day Drive Along Don

Continued from Page 1

casus, the Red Army fought stubbornly from well-defended Voronezh on the north to the flat country southeast of Millerovo.

The Germans said that their mobile troops, pressing their offensive toward Stalingrad and the Caucasus, stormed forward in pursuit of Russian forces retreating toward the lower Don east of the Donets. They claimed that the railroad from the Donets area to Stalingrad already had been crossed. This would indicate an advance of at least 55 miles south of Millerovo. The only railway line running from the Donets eastward toward Stalingrad leads from the area of Kamensk and Voroshilovgrad, south and southwest of Millerovo, respectively.

Russian Airdrome Yields 50 Planes

One mobile formation occupied a Russian airdrome where 50 planes were captured or destroyed, the High Command said.

It reported considerable use of German-allied troops, declaring that one Hungarian army, an Italian army in addition to the Italian expeditionary corps previously employed, one Rumanian army corps and one Croat formation had been in action on the eastern front since late in June.

In the southern area between the Don and Donets, the communiqué said, a number of Red Army divisions had been caught between the mobile Germans operating deep in their rear and on their flank and other infantry forces which were attacking in front.

German planes, attacking in waves, strongly supported the sweeping mobile columns with high, low and dive-bombing attacks day and night, and efforts of the menaced Russians to effect an orderly retreat were being broken up, the communiqué said.

As the Russians fell back through the green fields which were to have played a large part in feeding their people this winter, reports told how the countryside was left littered with German bodies and the wrecks of burned-out tanks and trucks.

But the dispatches said the Germans, unmindful of these losses, were throwing in more men and machines strongly supported by air forces, as they advanced upon Stalingrad, now less than 175 miles from the front, and Rostov, perhaps 130 miles to the southwest.

Germans Pounded In Voronezh Area

In the Voronezh sector, however, the Russians appear to have pounded the invaders with surprising tank strength in several areas, forcing them to take cover.

Twin breaks were reported made in invasion formations west of Voronezh.

Soviet artillery, tank crews and infantrymen co-operated to break into a Nazi fortified zone and "take up advantageous positions" in fighting which cost the Germans 600 men and five tanks, it was announced.

A special communiqué issued last night declared that the Germans, while gaining ground by the use of basic forces and reserves, had lost irreplacable manpower and equipment between May 15 and July 15.

Berlin reports of Russian casualties, including an announcement that 706,000 Soviet soldiers had been captured between May 17 and July 13, were denounced as false.

"The German Fascist troops lost in killed, wounded and prisoners (May 15-July 15) no less than 900,000 men and officers," the communiqué declared.

"Of this number, no less than 350,000 were killed. They lost in addition about 2,000 guns of all calibers, about 2,900 tanks and no less than 3,000 planes.

"During this same period the Red Army lost 399,000 men, killed, wounded and missing, 1,905 guns of all calibers, 940 tanks and 1,354 planes."

By a Staff Artist

Egyptian Pattern

Black arrows indicate main points of German pressure. White arrows show three points in the line in Egypt at which the British have made minor gains.

Tank Fight in Egypt

General Lee Help Defense of British

British troops, engaged in a tank battle since yesterday in the center of the El Alamein desert line, were reported today to have brought up American-made General Lee tanks to give additional power to their defense.

The General Lee, an improved version of the General Grant, mounts 75-millimeter guns in the turret instead of at the side and has streamlined armor. The General Grants previously had proved a mainstay of British armored forces in the desert.

The British were making stubborn efforts to hold their newly won positions in the center of the line.

Sharp fighting also was reported at the southern end of the line, where the enemy was said to have withdrawn slightly, and in the costal sector to the north.

The communiqué gave no hint as to how the battle in the center was going, but said that a number of enemy tanks had been knocked out.

Strength Employed Shows Crisis Near

Other dispatches from the front indicated that much of the armored strength of both sides was engaged in the struggle and it appeared that a crisis in the battle for Egypt was near.

British headquarters said that the RAF was strongly supporting the Imperial Ground Forces and that bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters were continuing to hammer at the enemy around the clock.

Direct hits were reported on Axis vehicles, tank workshops, gun positions and concentrations of motor transport.

"Throughout the hours of daylight our fighters maintained continuous patrol over the battle area and shot down at least four enemy aircraft," the communiqué said. "From these extensive operations six of our aircraft are missing."

The immediate objective of the attacks against the British center was a position on Ruweisat ridge, which runs east and west for about 10 miles south of the coast.

Observers said the position would have to be erased before the Axis forces could make any advance elsewhere.

Dispatches received from Ankara, Turkey, said reports of German-Italian convoys plying daily between Greece and Tobruk indicated that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had been reinforced heavily with both men and equipment. His air force was said to have been bolstered by planes ferried across to North Africa from Crete.

When Marshal Rommel's drive stalled before El Alamein at the end of June military experts agreed that his troops probably were at the end of their endurance after their swift 350-mile advance across the desert and that his supply lines were too tenuous to permit further progress.

U-Boat Yards Hit:

British Planes Bomb Slipways Near Lübeck

A force of Stirlings, Great Britain's biggest four-engined bombers, struck at Germany before the fall of darkness last night in attacks on submarine building yards five miles from hard-hit Lübeck and on shipyards at Flensburg, near the German-Danish border.

The raids carried to a climax daylight attacks yesterday on objectives in Germany which opened with single-plane assaults on points in the Ruhr.

Details of the Lübeck and Flensburg attacks were meager but an Air Ministry communiqué said the bombs were seen to burst in yards and slipways of the submarine building yards near Lübeck.

Two of the bombers were reported missing.

The major target in the Lübeck area was identified as the Flenderwerke, a medium-sized shipyard. Official British circles said "as many as 15 submarines have been reported on the slips or fitting out at one time" there.

Some of the planes swept as low as 500 feet to loose their loads. The fliers reported bombs were seen bursting on yards and slipways where U-boats are fashioned for raids along the Russian convoy route in the Atlantic.

The Berlin radio broadcast a DNB report that German aircraft dropped heavy bombs on aircraft factories at Leamington, near Warwick, England, causing heavy damage to assembly shops.

Attack on Convoy:

Nazis Claim Six Ships Sunk Off West Africa

A special communiqué from Adolph Hitler's headquarters said German submarines "attacked a strongly escorted British convoy off the west coast of Africa and sank six merchant ships aggregating 39,500 tons."

There was no confirmation of this report from United Nations or neutral quarters.

Other U-boats have sunk 10 ships totaling 68,500 tons recently in the Atlantic, off the Mississippi and off the Panama Canal and one transport of 7,000 tons in the northern Arctic, the High Command declared.

Unconfirmed reports were received in Lisbon that the 2,991-ton Argentine freighter Argentino had been torpedoed and sunk off the Portuguese coast, with an Argentine diplomat among its three passengers and 39 crew members.

The destruction of 19 merchant vessels by enemy submarines preying on United Nations shipping in Atlantic waters has been disclosed in official announcements so far this week.

The United States Navy announced today that a medium-sized British merchant vessel has been torpedoed in the Atlantic off the northern coast of South America and that survivors had landed at an East Coast port.

378 Sunk in Atlantic Since Dec. 7, 1941

Yesterday the Navy announced attacks on two medium-sized United States cargo ships and two Norwegian merchantmen, raising to 378 the unofficial Associated Press count of United Nations and neutral ship losses in the Atlantic area since the United States' entry into the war.

A single torpedo struck one of the American vessels in the Caribbean June 20, sinking it in 12 minutes. Forty-eight survivors in four lifeboats soon were separated in the heavy seas and made land at different points. One of the boats, said Capt. Peter G. Winsens, sailed more than 300 miles in five days.

Twenty-seven seamen perished in the submarine-sinking of the second American merchantman in the Gulf of Mexico July 9. Five lookouts were on watch at the moment the first torpedo struck. Ten seconds later, the second crashed into the vessel, causing a burst of flame. Many of the crew who were asleep below decks were killed in the explosions, but 15 others managed to reach deck and dived overboard. Swimming to a burning lifeboat, they extinguished the flames and used the boat to row ashore. A fishing vessel sighted their fire on the beach and took them to port.

885 Persons Rescued And 114 Seamen Lost

The loss of more than 114 seamen was disclosed in the sinking announcements in the first five days of this week, but at least 885 passengers and crew were rescued and landed safely at United States and Caribbean ports. Twenty-four others were said to be missing.

Sinkings since July 12 included seven United States vessels, three Panamanian, four Norwegian, one Dominican, one British and three unidentified United Nations ships.

The tabulation:

	July 13-16	Since Pearl Harbor
Off the United States	5	151
Off Canada	3	39
In the Caribbean	7	126
In the Gulf of Mexico	4	35
Off South America	1	56
	20	378

Raid on Hankow:

U. S. Bombers Attack Yangtze River Base

A United States bomber attack on Hankow, large Japanese inland base on the Yangtze River, yesterday scored "very satisfactory results," a communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

Fighters escorted the bombers in the raid on Hankow and also in another on the Nanchang airdrome on July 3, the communiqué said.

The fighter-escorted bomber attack on the Hankow waterfront was the fourth by the United States Air Force in China since it took over the work of the Flying Tigers of the American Volunteer Group.

Meanwhile crack Japanese naval units effected a landing without bloodshed at Hwanghwatsun, on the estuary of the Wu River in southeastern Chekiang Province, and started a drive westward toward Japanese-held Wenchow, a Domei dispatch from Shanghai reported.

The aim of this force apparently would be to clean up the area to prevent the use of port facilities by the Chinese as an avenue for supplies.

The landing followed by less than 24 hours an attack along the estuary by Japanese Army planes which bombed and machine-gunned important military installations, Domei said.

Axis and Allied Armies Poised For Full Showdown in Egypt

Continued from Page 1

Germans again attacked the Australians. After a heavy raid by Stukas, infantry and tanks attacked the northwestern sector of the main ridge, but failed to score further gains. It was during this engagement that the Australians captured a prisoner, who related that he belonged to an antiaircraft unit which had recently been assigned to infantry duty, a job for which he had little enthusiasm.

"More Than Satisfied"

Despite withdrawal from the Station the Australian Commander, when asked whether he was satisfied with the course of operations, replied, "I am more than satisfied." His optimism was partially explained later when German tanks and infantry withdrew from Tel el Eisa Station.

While the above operations were in progress in the coastal salient, in the central sector Allied troops staged a midnight surprise bayonet attack on Italian infantry of the Brescia Division facing them.

Creeping through wire and minefields they caught the Italians completely by surprise in pajamas. They captured many prisoners, including a high proportion of officers, among whom was a General believed to be the Commander of the Brescia Division. In this operation Allied troops were supported by preliminary reconnoissance work carried out by Canadian pilots.

Supply Train Damaged

Simultaneously with this action in the central sector, Allied troops in the southern sector attacked also with tank support. They, too, reportedly took a considerable number of prisoners and surprised a supply train, inflicting heavy damage. A British motorized brigade also saw action in repulsing an enemy attack.

These various actions are subsidiary, however, and no major activity has yet developed.

The main tank forces are still facing each other on the same ridge where they have been for the past two weeks, with virtually no change in position.

Hence none of the recent fighting should be regarded as decisive, though it has demonstrated the local superiority of the Imperial forces. Hitherto neither side has indicated its plan of major operations.

Designs Completed For Freight Planes

PORTLAND, Ore., July 17 (AP)—Engineering and designing have been completed for an air freighter that will carry a load of 250,000 pounds 10,000 miles at a speed of 350 miles an hour, Col. Joseph L. Stromme asserted yesterday.

The Commander of the Portland Army Air Base made the disclosure but added no details in a farewell address at a Retail Trade Bureau dinner. Colonel Stromme will leave soon for duty in Washington.

"We may continue to expect defeats until we devise a means of speedy delivery of our arms to our soldiers where they need them," he said. "Freight airplanes are the answer."

He added that the era of air freighters was almost here.

'Down Under' Action At Right Moment

Recorded by CBS

Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander in chief of the Allied land forces in Australia, who is touring the Western defenses, said today that the local military position has been immensely strengthened.

He added that when Australian bases were strong enough, the proper action would be taken, the British Radio reported.

Argentine Chamber Debates Axis Ties

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 17 (AP)—Reports that another Argentine merchant ship — the fourth—had been torpedoed in the Atlantic sharpened debate in the Chamber of Deputies today as the Opposition resumed questioning of Government officials on why Argentina still maintains relations with the Axis.

Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz-Guinazu defended the Government's course last night in a seven-hour session prompted by what Opposition deputies deem to be Germany's unsatisfactory explanations of the sinking of the Argentine freighter Rio Tercero, the third torpedoed since the war began.

Despite rain, thousands turned out to demonstrate vociferously for democracy at the funeral of former President Roberto M. Ortiz.

More Netherlanders Seized as Hostages

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—The German-controlled Dutch Radio announced July 13 that a large number of new hostages had been seized by the occupying authorities in the Netherlands in a drive against anti-German activities.

An official proclamation said the hostages would be killed if acts of sabotage continue.

"The population holds the safety of these compatriots in its own hands," said the announcement.

Railway to Give Work To Stranded Negroes

LOS ANGELES, July 17 (AP)—Two hundred stranded Negro youths will be given an opportunity either to go to work or be returned to their homes in Southern States by the Southern Pacific Railroad, free of charge, C. F. Donnatin, General Manager for the Los Angeles area, said today.

Mr. Donnatin told Carey McWilliams, Chief of the State Department of Immigration and Housing, that his Company did not recruit the youths, who were brought to California on the promise that they would be given jobs. Mr. Donnatin said the railroad did pay the transportation for a total of 1,000 prospective workers.

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Closer Links With U. S. Stressed in Commons

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 17—A new call to the British Government to pay more attention to securing greater consolidation and understanding in the ranks of the United Nations was implicit in the recent Commons debate on the Ministry of Information and kindred services.

It was noticeable in the fact that primary importance during the debate was attached to British information facilities in the United States, and particularly Americans' views on Britain. The concern with which the British Parliament views this subject was amply evidenced.

Speaker after speaker during debate on July 7 pressed the British Government to show more appreciation of the vital need for frankness and honesty among the English-speaking peoples. Constructive suggestions were made to Minister of Information Brendan Bracken such as an exchange of radio programs between Britain and the United States, the setting up of an American Information Bureau in Britain, improvement of facilities for American newspaper and radio correspondents in Britain, and the combing out of Britain's official representatives in the United States to make way for more of what one member called "warmhearted" spokesmen for Britain.

Pointed to Future

The fact that Anglo-American relationship has emerged head and shoulders above all other propaganda issues in importance is a striking commentary on the present international trend and marks perhaps an even more significant pointer to the future. It poses the question of why Parliament, in this particular debate at all events, was more concerned with American feeling than with the Anglo-Soviet relationship or with propaganda's part in winning the war. Not that the two latter topics were underrated in the debate. Far from it.

One of the best explanations of why Anglo-American questions tend to dominate in thoughtful discussions here this week was given by Mr. Glenvil Hall, a Labor member, when he said: "One good victory will do far more to weaken enemy morale than all the broadcasts to Germany, necessary though these are. . . . But if through our propaganda we can keep the morale of our own people high and encourage our friends we shall have done much to achieve victory."

Mr. Bracken and his Undersecretary, Mr. Ernest Thurtle, gave some impressive facts and figures of how much British propaganda has grown from its prewar starting point of next to nothing. The estimated expenditure of £8,600,000 on the Ministry of Information for the current year, for instance, represents an increase of £2,435,000 over last year. Additional sums asked for under the heading of propaganda were broadcasting, £10,000,000; Foreign Office, £10,000,000; diplomatic and consular service, £10,000,000, making nearly £40,000,000 in all. Other figures disclosed were that in the first six months of 1942 the Royal Air Force dropped 145,000,000 leaflets over enemy and enemy-occupied countries of which 61,000,000 were released over Germany.

Broadcasts Increase

BBC now broadcasts in 43 languages. Hours devoted to foreign broadcasts have risen from 44 weekly at the outbreak of war to 275 weekly.

Members of the Commons and the press in general here now pay tribute to Mr. Bracken as the most successful Minister of Information Britain has had. Nevertheless, the debate made clear that British propaganda and information, both at home and abroad, can be considerably improved and that the Government has not yet shown it has any precise scheme for betterment.

Little, it is felt, has been done to promote the exchange of radio programs with the United States which is seen as a still more urgent matter in view of the increasing number of American troops in Britain who would be eager listeners to relayed American programs. There is a long way to go in countering anti-British feeling in the United States even though the figure of 50,000,000 Americans hostile to Britain, which was given by one member to Commons, generally is considered here to be exaggerted.

Several members, with recent personal experience in the United States, stressed American misconceptions about Britain. Failure to realize the extent of the British war effort and doubt as to whether Britain really would forsake the imperialist tradition after the war were especially cited.

'Frozen' by Charm

Illustrating the widespread feeling that Britain is not represented by the right type of official in the United States, the following story was told to the Commons by Mr. Thomas Driberg, an Independent—better known as newspaper columnist William Hickey:

"In one city I asked an American friend what he thought of one of our representatives there who had been well spoken of to me by English friends. 'Yes,' said this American, 'he freezes you with his charm.' "

But the fact that enlightenment is the mutual need of Britain and the United States was pointed out by Col. Walter Elliot, Conservative, who complained of the lack of facilities in Britain for promoting a knowledge of America among Britons. He urged the Minister of Information to make representations on this matter to Washington. America's educational and social work, engineering achievements like Boulder Dam, needed publicity here, he said. Now was the time to act, he said, and referring to American troops he said: "This is the first time in history that any great nation has come to settle in quantity—it may be for years—in the homes of our people."

Other speakers, notably Mr. Cyril Lakin, Conservative, called on the Government to devote earnest attention to the inevitable misunderstandings arising from American frankness in commenting on Britain as compared with the policy of no criticism of America which has been adhered to rigidly by the British press. Mr. Lakin declared that much still remained to be done to further American knowledge of Britain and that one way of achieving this was to provide more facilities for United States newspaper correspondents here.

The Commons was not satisfied with the rate of progress towards a closer political relationship with the Soviet or with some of the tendencies in propaganda to enemy countries.

It was critical of some aspects of BBC home services and over the refinement of the announcers' voices.

Even though the debate lacked form and precision, was too thinly attended, and failed to produce evidence of any new Government impetus in propaganda, it did mark an unquestionable step forward in a realization of what is entailed in the term United Nations as a basis for a new world order.

Allied Gas Ready If Axis Enemies Resort to Plan

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The War Department said yesterday that the Army was prepared "to give more than it takes in poison gas" if the enemy resorted to that form of warfare.

It announced that production of chlorine, a basic of poison gases, "has been greatly stepped up" in the past year in both Government and commercial plants.

President Roosevelt at a press conference several weeks ago said there had been authoritative reports of the use of gas by the Japanese in China and warned that if Japan persisted in its use against China or any of the United Nations, retaliation in kind and in full measure would be meted out.

Prime Minister Churchill of Britain also has warned Germany that use of poison gas against Russia would be considered in the same light "as if it were used against ourselves." He said Britain had made formidable preparations for chemical warfare.

Tests in Hawaii

HONOLULU, July 17 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons in a radio broadcast last night said maneuvers starting tomorrow would include the use of tear gas to test the combat fitness of all Army dispositions on Oahu Island, on which Honolulu and Pearl Harbor are located.

"All troops have been trained to take protective measures against gas attacks. We will test these by actual use of some tear gas."

A feature of the meneuvers is the assumption that all wire communications lines have been wiped out, forcing the Army to rely upon commercial radios to direct the defense on the island.

"It would be a serious mistake to assume that some of the terrain features of the Hawaiian Islands considered by many impassable, are actually impassable or even serious obstacles," said General Emmons, Commander of the Hawaiian Department of the Army.

Elks Pledge $500,000 To Finance War Work

OMAHA, Neb., July 17 (AP)—The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has pledged a $500,000 war fund to carry out the Lodge's War Commission activities.

The Commission promised the Adjutant General of the United States Army continued co-operation of the Elks in the "Keep 'Em Flying" program in which the Order has recruited almost 10,000 young men for the Air Force.

The war-fund pledge was made at the annual Grand Lodge Convention which closed yesterday with a military parade including mechanized units from Fort Riley, Kansas.

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Continuity of Incidents in Japanese Drive on Port Moresby

A near miss splashes near the bow of a United Nations ship (top) in the harbor of Port Moresby. The ship, part of a convoy, had just arrived when Japanese bombers raided the harbor and city. In the top central view more bombs are seen bursting. Next below the ship is almost obscured under the rain of enemy bombs. The lower view shows the Japanese turning their attention to the land installations of the city.

Italians Carry Terror Into Albania

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 17—The Axis reign of terror continues to spread over Europe, according to latest reports arriving here and in the Balkans the Italians are now copying the methods of their Nazi masters.

Axis sources are attempting to hush up the shooting of the Gestapo chief in Zagreb and little fresh information is available about the shootings which followed the assassination. About 700 persons have been reported shot and it is believed reprisals in Zagreb have not ended.

Meanwhile growing revolt in Albania is causing the Italians to behave with utmost brutality, especially as Albanian patriots are now intimately working with Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's forces in Montenegro. General Mihailovitch's recent evacuation of parts of Bosnia and retirement into the mountain fastnesses of Montenegro makes this liaison between Albanians and General Mihailovitch's forces extremely dangerous for the Italians, and the latter now are wreaking their wrath on relatives of Albanian patriot leaders.

Village Razed

Uymishi, native village of Col. Muharrem Bajraktari, a famous Albanian patriot leader, was recently razed by the Itailans following a fight between the Colonel's men and two battalions of Italian troops. Two other villages in the district of Luma were also completely destroyed by Italian planes and artillery because the Italians declared that the villages were harboring Albanian patriots. Forty relatives and friends of Colonel Bajaraktari have also been arrested and interned in Italy.

Hostages are being sent to Italy and apart from arresting the entire family of another Albanian patriot commander, Abbaz Kupi, Italians have sent his seven-year-old daughter and nine-year-old son to Italy for this purpose. In Tirana itself Italians are executing and arresting any Albanian who dares show sympathy for the patriotic leaders. Despite these reprisals, Albanian resistance grows and continues to drain Italian manpower.

Nazis Cruel to Greeks

Recent travellers from Greece confirm that Nazi soldiers are now behaving with great cruelty to Greek women and children. Exasperated by growing difficulties, the Nazis are now taking vengeance on Greeks. In Athens recently Nazi soldiers beat a Greek boy for daring to pick up a piece of bread in the street. The boy was only saved from fatal injuries by the fact a German general winessed the incident and intervened. The next day the soldiers were punished by Nazi military authorities.

These travellers from Greece also report organized pillaging of Greek Museums and private collections. The famous Benaki Museum of Byzantine art in Athens has been stripped of its treasurers, but fortunately many of its most priceless objects were removed prior to Nazi occupation. However, private collections of Greek art have been ruthlessly pillaged and the contents sent to Germany.

In Salonika Nazi occupation trucks drew up outside of private houses and took away all objects of value. An interesting point was that the Nazis had complete lists of the objects required from each house before entering it.

Greek Clergy Oppressed

The Italians, unwilling to be outdone by the Nazis, are now trying to exterminate the influence of the Greek Orthodox Church in Greece. Any priest daring oppose the Italian educational measures is immediately deprived of his office and in Athens many important Greek bishops and high church dignitaries have been deposed and replaced by creatures of the Italian government. The situation of the Greek clergy is seriously disturbing the Greek patriarchy here but little can be done to save them at present.

Cruelty and oppression also reign in Bulgaria and Hungary.

In Hungary signs of moral collapse in the Hungarian Army is forcing the pro-German Government to behave with utmost severity. A secret organization called the Dozsa Legion after the famous Hungarian patriot, George Dozsa, who defied tyranny in the 16th century, is seriously worrying the Hungarian High Command because this organization is formed among the lower ranks of the Hungarian Army and is actively resisting the pro-German policy of their leaders.

Recently two Hungarian officers attached to the Ministry of War, Captain Klein and Lieutenant Horvath, were sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment and deprived of civil rights for working for the Dozsa Legion and for plotting to send arms to General Mihailovitch's forces.

Hungarian Arms Stolen

Dozsa Legion members stationed behind the German-Russian front are also known to have supplied arms stolen from Hungarian Army reserves to Russian guerrillas fighting in Galicia and the Ukraine. So far the Hungarian Government has been unable to discover the leaders of the Dozsa Legion but many arrests have been made in Budapest.

In Bulgaria concentration camps are now overflowing with Bulgarians accused of pro-Russian tendencies and police of Sofia announced recently that fines amounting to 400,900 levas had been inflicted on Bulgarians for listening to United Nations radiocasts.

Terror is stalking across oppressed Europe but all of Hitler's Gestapo agents and Quislings cannot stamp out mankind's right to freedom.

Nazis Grab Entire Harvest for 1942

By Overseas News Agency
Berne, Switzerland, July 17

A decree requisitioning the entire German harvest for 1942 has been issued by Reichsminister of Agriculture Herbert Backe, it is reported here.

Under the edict, the German farmer must deliver to the Government everything except what he needs for his own family and seed for the next harvest.

Penalty for violation of the decree was set at imprisonment and fine of 100,000 marks.

Reports Persist Of 'Chutists In New York State

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., July 17 (AP)—Reports that various persons had seen descending parachutes came from several sections of the State today, following a long investigation of one such report here, but Army sources said they had been unable to verify any of them.

The Army said that if and when any such reports were confirmed, they would be made public promptly.

The flurry started yesterday when six "parachutes" were reported seen descending in an area near President Roosevelt's Hyde Park estate.

A farm superintendent's unconfirmed report of sighting parachutes late yesterday afternoon Federal Bureau of Investigation and State Police officials to the scene, but they postponed their search until day break after townsfolk advanced a theory the reported aerial objects probably were balloons sent aloft by a group celebrating a religious holiday.

Robert Milroy, a hotel clerk in near-by Rhinebeck, told investigators he had heard fireworks about the time the "parachutes" were reported sighted and recalled that persons of Italian descent gathered at Glasgow on the opposite bank of the Hudson River celebrating a feast day by shooting off fireworks, Roman candles and releasing balloons.

Other near-by residents also clung to the balloon rather than the parachute idea, and several police officers expressed the same belief.

For nine hours last night, Hudson Valley residents and motorists within a radius of 50 miles were questioned as to whether they had seen any parachutes.

Toronto Housing Studied By a Special Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A special committee to investigate Toronto's entire housing problem was established at a recent meeting of the Board of Control with several organizations interested in the alleged housing shortage in the City. One representative each from the Toronto Board of Trade, City Planning Commission, Toronto Chapter of Architects, Toronto District Trades and Labor Council, Board of Control, Local Council of Women, and Builders' Exchange will serve on the board. Mayor Fred J. Conboy will act on this committee.

Questions which are to receive consideration include the type of housing units, and whether the Dominion government will be asked to contribute toward the cost of new housing units here.

Greatly divergent points of view were aired at the meeting. Controller Lewis Duncan recommended the erection of 500 units within Toronto and an additional 500 in the vicinity to ease the acute housing shortage. These units should be constructed with Dominion Government aid, he maintained.

George M. Garton of the Toronto Real Estate Board, who said he had made a careful study of these wartime structures, urged construction of permanent housing units within the City instead of houses of a temporary nature. Although the permanent-type house would constitute an increased original outlay, he explained that this factor would be compensated by the fact that there would not be a large postwar loss in the houses. He advocated the need of the Federal Government to keep in force and extend the scope of the National Housing Act.

The representative of the Toronto Property Owners' Association agreed with Mr. Garton, and said he was not in favor of temporary buildings being erected in preference to permanent structures.

The erection of temporary houses would result in new slum areas, warned Dr. E. G. Faludi of the Research Council. In his opinion, temporary housing should be erected solely as an emergency war measure, and should not be instituted in areas where the houses would tend to become permanent dwellings. Slum areas might be the result of allowing temporary dwellings to be occupied at the war's end, he added.

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Dive Bombers' Sun Waning? Used Less and Less by Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 17—British reluctance to use dive bombers has been puzzling to observers who have witnessed the successes which the Germans have achieved with this type of aircraft.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill recently stated in Parliament that "most of the air marshals I have met think lowly of dive bombers and persist in their opinion." However, the Royal Air Force has met the need for new bombing techniques adapting the American Curtiss Kitty Hawk fighter to a fighter-bomber by redesigning the lower part of the plane to accommodate a bomb of smaller weight. Pronounced success against Axis supply trains was reported with this new form of aerial weapon.

Severe Limitations

It is explained, however, that the RAF has always regarded the dive bomber as a weapon with severe limitations against either fighter opposition or light antiaircraft fire.

The Nazi Stuka made its name in action under the protection of an overwhelming air superiority against people who had neither fighters nor flak (antiaircraft fire). Dive bombers have proved particularly useful against merchant ships, but their sun may be waning in view of the new defensive measures which the British have developed. This includes the use of rocket shells which trail lengths of steel cable and when shot aloft present a barrage which is a difficult hazard for the dive bomber.

The Luftwaffe is now observed to be employing fighter-bombers more and more and dive bombers less and less. In a recent battle over the Western Desert 14 out of 15 dive bombers were shot down during one Nazi attack and the fact the Germans are not increasing the proportion of dive bombers in the Luftwaffe while they are increasing the proportion of the fighter-bombers is received here as an interesting tribute to the RAF's judgment.

Slow Target

The dive bomber can carry a heavier bomb than the fighter-bomber and is slightly more accurate. But this precision rapidly departs in the face of opposition to which it offers a "no deflection" shot. It's a slow target as it pulls up after a dive and it cannot look after itself against fighters nearly as well as the eight-gun fighter-bomber which has high turning speed after it has swooped on the target at an angle of 45 degrees or so.

Ships with adequate antiaircraf fire have survived hours of dive-bombing but against shipping of limited armament the forthcoming accession of dive bombers to Britain from America is expected to be of valuable assistance to other types in safeguarding submarine-infested sea lanes.

Soviet Aids China on New Road

CHUNGKING, China, July 17 (AP)—Supplies for embattled China now are being moved from Soviet Russia to Chungking over a 2,800-mile highway most of which has been constructed since the war with Japan began five years ago, an official announcement disclosed today.

The announcement revealed that Wong Wen-hao, Chinese Minister of Economic Affairs, has just completed an inspection of the new road, during which he saw vital materials moving toward Chungking in modern trucks, in carts carrying 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of goods each and on the backs of thousands of camels.

The western terminus of the highway, which winds through lofty mountains and across desert wastes, is Tacheng, situated at the foot of the Alti (Gold) Mountains on the border between China and Russian Turkestan.

There the road joins a Russian highway leading to the railhead at Alma Ata.

"Part of the road," said the official announcement, "is carved from the sides of precipices in mountain ranges in Northern Szechwan and Southern Shensi Provinces, following ancient trails cut across these mountains some 2,000 years ago.

"It connects with the 50-yard wide, willow-lined imperial road built between Shensi and Kansu in the middle of the last century by Marquis Tson Tsung-tang.

"From Langchow the road follows the Great Wall fencing in the northern edge of the Kansu corridor and Marco Polo's silk road across the Gobi Desert to Baboon Pass on the Kansu-Sinkiang border.

"There it joins the Sinkiang provincial highway system, skirts the Tien Shan, passes Tiswa, or Urumchi, and reaches out to Tacheng."

Senate Committee To Inspect Alaska

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Declaring that the problem of defense co-ordination on the West Coast and Alaska was "rather fantastic," Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R), of Maine, said yesterday that a special subcommittee of the Senate would fly to the area to probe conditions.

Senator Brewster said that Senators Carl A. Hatch (D), of New Mexico, and Harold H. Burton (R), of Ohio, would make a three-week inspection of the whole West Coast, starting from its southernmost point and projecting into the Aleutians, where Japanese offensive activity already has left its mark.

"It isn't clear," Senator Brewster told a reporter, "just who is in command out there." The Army command, he declared, is located at Anchorage, Alaska, and the Navy command is based at Seattle. It would be interesting, he said, to know just how these two commands "get together."

He added that the committee was anxious to avert any conditions such as existed before Pearl Harbor, and that co-ordination of defense activities was of paramount concern.

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Willkie Again Urges Single Command

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—With the German offensive on the Eastern front opening up the rich Ukraine granary to the Nazis and Hitler's armies pushing on toward the Volga in a drive success of which would cut the Caucasus oil pipe line to Russia, linked with the continuing insecurity of the Allied stand in the Middle East, voices are being raised in responsible quarters here for the first time for taking this global war of the United Nations out of the hands of politicians and placing responsibility for its conduct under the direction of competent military leaders.

Up to this time these voices have been silent lest even implied criticism of the Washington Administration would be interpreted as disloyalty to the Nation in its most critical days. What is seen as national emergency, however, has moved some leaders of thought in New York and the Nation to speak out, and in speaking out they characterized the military situation in conjunction with the economic situation as chock-full of potential dangers and frankly admitted they were "scared."

Background

The background to the rising protest is the headless chiefs of staffs committee in Washington and the fact that President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, while having made history in two personal meetings, nevertheless operate from capitals separated by 3,000 miles.

Wendell L. Willkie, veteran of World War I and titular head of the Republican Party, when asked by your correspondent what he thought should be done, recalled that as long ago as Feb. 12 he had urged a single command, recommending that Gen. Douglas MacArthur be brought home from the Philippines and put at the head of the American armed forces. Mr. Willkie declared that he still thinks it was a "good suggestion," but deferred to the President in the choice of a generalissimo as a Presidential duty under the Constitution.

War of Skill

"Obviously the selection of the man should be made by the President," he said. "The President must bear the responsibility. It only remains that the man selected should be one who had had actual war experience—felt the fire of battle—or is a comparatively young man. As long as he is a man of intelligence, experience and skill, it is more important that you pick him than what particular man you pick."

"This is a war of skill. Just as is was wise to appoint a man from industry to take care of our production needs so is it necessary to appoint a man skilled in warfare—particularly modern warfare—to direct our war fronts."

Asked what he thought of the war direction under such skilled heads of government as President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, Mr. Willkie declared it was "not a case of continued conference, but of continuous effort."

Action in the situation rested, he held, on the ever-widening popular realization that the requirement of citizenship was "more than to complain," depending rather upon action that would put such pressure on men in Government as to make them forget the ordinary laws of human nature and step aside.

"A man whose mind has been bent in the political groove cannot possibly have the technical training to conduct military action," he said. "This is not a reflection on his skill—only a question of the field of operation in which he excells.

"It is only right that politicians in the better sense of the term are the type of men who should run governments in ordinary times, because, presumably, they are skilled in the art of government. The same holds equally for the military in time of war, because in the same way military men presumably are skilled in the art of war. I would be the first to ask the military to step aside when peace was restored.

"Of course, there is always a reluctance to give up power, and as you pass from the phase of peace to that of war, you find a reluctance to renounce authority. This is a well-known fact of life. Outside of Cincinnatus, few men have given up willingly a commanding posittion.

"Men in power step aside in the emergency only when we, the people, insist that they do so. It was an aroused public opinion that forced action when we protested enough to win a single head for the war production effort."

Evidence in Sinkings

Mr. Willkie, like many others here competent to judge, saw an obvious lack of co-ordination between America's armed forces—land, sea and air—and failure of co-ordination in any general strategic Allied plan. He saw evidence of this in the continued sinkings of Allied merchant ships, in failure to take aggressive action and "all the other manifold confusions" as constituting in layman eyes a United Nation's strategy of dispersal, diffusion and defeat.

"I believe that this situation has been caused in substantial degree by our failure to nominate a single commander to co-ordinate all our war efforts," he said. "It is an identical parallel to the confusion of our production program prior to the appointment of a chief of production effort.

"For months prior to this action I had urged the appointment of a single head in this field, and I am confident that, just as confusion began to disappear in those operations when that action was taken, so will it begin to disappear in our war effort when we get co-ordinated command in the military field."

When reminded that he was the author and acknowledged leader of the "loyal opposition" and had been since long before Pearl Harbor leading Republican supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign policies, Mr. Willkie made it clear that this attitude should never be construed as calling for blind following or at the same time, justifying "captious criticism."

"Criticism is a valuable thing, but it has no vilue if it is purely captious," he said. "Unless a man has a constructive criticism in a critical time such as we are passing through now, he should remain silent. However, if he has a constructive criticism, then he owes an obligation to speak out."

Mr. Willkie's views, it was revealed yesterday in talks with men in high place, represented a consensus of thoughtful opinion. All, however, were reluctant to make a nomination for supreme strategic commander in similar recognition that this was the President's particular prerogative.

Opinion was unanimous, nontheless, that somewhere among the anti-Axis forces today fighting around the world there is such a man, just as there was the right man in Marshal Ferdinand Foch in World War I. Like Marshal Foch, who was comparatively unknown save in the classrooms when the war started in 1914, this leader would have to be an expert tactician with a highly developed combat technique in full command on the Allies' fighting line. Also, as against the fact that the Foch assignment was merely command of all land operations against the Central powers, the present commission would be one of global aspect, with its corollary of continuous air and naval activities.

The President must know him, it was held, just as Georges Clemenceau had spotted Foch during the days when France and Britain were fighting with their backs to the wall and the lines of the Entente Allies threatened to break.

While the initiative then came from France, today it must come from America, in the opinion of observers, and with the paramount influence of the United States in the Allied war councils, it was held that it would not be as difficult for President Roosevelt to get Britain's consent for a single responsible directive head of the Allied armies as it was for Clemenceau to put over the election of Foch at the conference with the British at Doullens on that fateful March 29, 1918.

Echo

These recommendations by serious observers of the war situation came yesterday as no mere rumblings of criticism, but as an echo of what for months has been heard in England, where, as here, anxiety grows that even at the present crisis there is no move to name a unified and supreme miltiary command.

That the demand should need crescendo voice to get action is not new in the United States, as Mr. Willkie remarked, for there has been no war, no crisis or near crisis, political or economic, when it has not been felt in Washington. Lincoln knew it, and it was not until Grant was named to lead the war for the Union that the tide turned. Opinion here holds, therefore, that before long the Administration will remember the history President Roosevelt knows so well and act in the necessity for a supreme commander of the "high liaison" of the United Nations.

Fuel Oil Crisis in New York Foreseen Unless 'Gas' Is Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—Backing the stand of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia that New York faces a serious fuel oil crisis next winter unless petroleum is brought into the East in far greater volume than has been arranged for, spokesmen for oil companies here today called for more stringent gasoline rationing regulations in the face of a demand by motorist representatives for a greater petrol supply. The latter declared that outside a 50-mile radius of the big cities gasoline filling stations were oversupplied, whereas within the Metropolitan zones there was not enough petrol to meet demands.

Meanwhile, Federal officials are increasing their urgent pleas to home owners in the East now burning fuel oil for heating to convert their furnaces to coal in order to help relieve the petroleum shortage.

"There is no possibility of having heating oil this winter unless we give up gasoline shipments entirely," one oil expert declared.

Calling for a re-examination and readjustment of the gasoline quotas for the benefit of Metropolitan areas, William J. Gottlieb, president of the Automobile Club of New York, recommended that some of the excess supplies now assigned to vacation areas be made available for use of city drivers. He said his proposal had been laid before the Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator's Office, adding that a conference with Federal petroleum officials will be held on the subject later this week or next week.

Sol A. Herzog, counsel to the Eastern States Gasoline Dealers Conference, reported that dealers in Baltimore, Md., recently received 10 per cent more gasoline, and dealers in Dover, N. J., and Paterson, N. J., also received extra supplies above usual allotments as a test period. The move was seen as an opening wedge toward a general revision of quotas. Mr. Herzog appealed for similar programs in the 17-State gasoline rationing area.

"That would be a realistic approach," he declared. "There are hundreds of communities in the back parts of the Eastern area that actually have a surplus of gasoline today."

Office of Price Administration officials admitted that there might be some selling of gasoline in rural areas without ration cards because dealers in some areas had more than they could sell to holders of ration cards. They emphasized, however, that when the permanent rationing system goes into effect next Wednesday, a dealer will be unable to obtain new supplies of fuel without turning in ration stamps to cover the full amount of his sales.

Situation Critical

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York conferred with President Roosevelt July 15 on the oil situation in the East and on business of the Canadian-American joint defense board of which he is co-chairman.

All Mayor La Guardia would say about the board affairs was that he brought in some papers for the President to sign.

U. S. Air Forces Lead World In Safety, Army Records Show

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The War Department reported today that the Army air forces have the best safety record of all the world's military air organizations, with an accident rate 68 per cent below the Army's rate for 1930 and 10 per cent below the 1930-40 Army average.

Records show, the Department said, that better than 80 per cent of the air force accidents are caused by personnel failure, and especial attention is being paid to takeoffs and landings in an intensive campaign to lower the accident rate as the bulk of the accidents involved them. Secretary of War Stimson also made the following announcements:

A battalion of Norwegian soldiers, including citizens of Norway living in this country and Americans who speak Norwegian, will be organized at an unset date at Camp Ripley, Minn., to serve with the Army's ground forces. The Secretary noted that the battalion of Norwegian Nationals would "demonstrate to the Norwegian people all over the world the determination of the United States to restore their Government to its rightful sovereignty.

The Army needs nearly 20,000 additional doctors by the end of this year, and is setting up nine new medical officers' recruiting boards to enlist them.

One such medical officers' recruiting board already is operating in each state, and the War Department now has authorized two more in New York, Pennsylvania, and California, and one more in Massachusetts, Ohio, and Illinois.

Steel has been substituted for brass in the manufacture of artillery cartridge cases, saving enormous amounts of copper for other war uses, the announcement said.

Customers Like 'Her'

Wide World

'Not Bad Except 4 a. m. Rising'

The job stayed right in the family when R. J. Hall of Memphis, Tenn., quit his milk delivery route to study aircraft work at a vocational school. His wife became one of the relatively few female milkmen in the United States. Customers find her cheerful and reliable, and her only comment on her job, which might be construed as unfavorable, is that getting up so early in the morning is not easy.

Visit of George Vancouver Gave Canadian City Name

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—One hundred and fifty years ago this month Capt. George Vancouver sailed his open boats up Burrard Inlet—the first white navigator to view the site of what was to become Canada's third largest city and one of the large Pacific seaports.

But Captain Vancouver left no impression other than his name on the shores of Burrard Inlet. Not until 70 years later did settlement begin, and for a long time progress was slow in this distant outpost of civilization.

In those days the lands facing what is now the harbor of Vancouver were densely covered with tall Douglas fir and cedar trees, and these were one of the attractions for white settlers, for logging and lumbering were among the village's first industries.

Capt. Ed Stamp established what was to become Hastings Mill, for many subsequent years a landmark in the export lumber trade of the North Pacific. "Gassy Jack" Deighton, a notorious character, was one of the community's best-known figures and for a brief spell the name "Gastown" was as well known as any others applied to the struggling settlement.

"Granville Skidway"

Gradually the timbers were cleared from the harbor lands. Bull-teams were used to "snake" the logs down the slope to the mills, and one of the most often used "skidways" was the site of the present Granville Street, the city's main artery today, flanked by many tall, modern office buildings.

An amazing thing about Vancouver is the rapidity with which it grew to metropolitan stature after once gaining headway. The advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway gave the greatest stimulus to development of Vancouver. Until then it had been merely another little sawmill town, but Sir William Van Horne's choice of Vancouver as the western terminal of Canada's first transcontinental railroad changed the whole outlook. Thousands of persons poured into Vancouver during the subsequent years and many new industries were established.

Vancouver was also linked with the trade of the Orient through establishment of the Canadian Pacific's steamship services to Japan, China, India, and later to Australia.

Becomes Business Center

Financial institutions chose Vancouver as their western base of operations, and the city became the clearing house for a wide variety of business, much of it based on the large primary industries of British Columbia, whose growth was commensurate with that of Vancouver—lumbering, pulp and paper manufacturing, fisheries production, mining.

Vancouver's population is 271,597, according to the census of 1941, but there are 379,000 persons in the retail trading zone of Greater Vancouver. Since the Canadian Pacific Railroad ran its lines into the city the Canadian National Railways and Great Northern Railways established terminals here, both contributing to the area's growth in population and commercial stature.

Vancouver was Canada's biggest seaport until the war interrupted shipping services and concentrated ocean tonnage in the Atlantic. It is the largest manufacturing center in western Canada, with large sugar and copra refineries, breweries and distilleries, woolen goods and shoe factories, steel-using industries, shipyards and many plants catering to the logging comps, sawmills and mines.

One direct result of the war was the establishment in Vancouver of the first coconut processing plant in Canada, treating copra shipped from the plantations of the South Seas, although the future of that enterprise is in some doubt as a result of war developments.

Safety Record Is Set in May As Motorists Drive Slower

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 10—The nation's effort to save tires is also saving lives, reports the National Safety Council in a review of traffic fatality rates for the first five months of this year.

A drop of 25 per cent in the rate for May of this year as compared with last makes a record for accident prevention. The Council records this as "the biggest drop for any one month in the nation's history."

This doesn't mean that local and State enforcement officers and safety councils should rest on their oars and spend time congratulating themselves, however, warn the safety experts here. The highways could still be much safer, for with all this improvement, the toll in May was 2,290. But on the whole this year has seen a great betterment in the people's driving habits. The fatality rate for the first five months of 1942 was 11 per cent below the rate for the corresponding period in 1941.

The National Safety Council attributes the drop in casualties to the fact that the public is driving less and with greater caution in an effort to save cars, tires, and gasoline. Rationing appears to have nothing to do with it. Regions in which rationing is not in effect showed decreases as great or greater than the Eastern States, where motorists are rigidly controlled in their use of the gasoline pumps.

While New Hampshire does top the list of all the States in fatality reductions it practically ties for the honor with Wyoming. The reductions of the two States are, respectively, 46 and 45 per cent. Other States which made notable records in safety are North and South Carolina, Oregon, Idaho, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Georgia, and Montana, all with reductions ranging from 20 per cent to 33 per cent. When comparison of regions was made for the five-month period, the South Atlantic and South Central States were found to have made the best showing.

Just how much more slowly people are driving isn't revealed in this study. But it does indicate that people are driving less. Motor vehicle travel for April, the last month for which reasonably complete figures are available, was about 10 per cent under April, 1941. May travel may prove to have fallen as much as 20 per cent below May of last year, the Council statisticians predict. But the drop in fatality rate exceeds considerably the decline in mileage. Thus for the first four months of this year, the mileage rate dropped 2 per cent, the fatality rate 7.

The great improvement in highway safety appears to be felt more in the country than in the city, indicating that it is the reduction in high speed and long distance driving that is bringing about this good result. Cities of 10,000 or more population cut their fatality rates only 3 per cent for the first five months, while rural areas reduced them 15 per cent.

The honor roll for cities of 250,000 or more population for the first five months of 1942 is led by Toledo, Ohio, with a decrease of 54 per cent. Other cities on this list, in the order of their achievement, are Houston, Texas, Buffalo, N. Y., Los Angeles, Calif., Denver, Colo., Birmingham, Ala., Minneapolis, Minn., Columbus, Ohio, Jersey City, N. J., Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and Cleveland, Ohio.

Cotton Crop in Egypt Cut to Grow Cereals

CAIRO, July 16 (AP)—Reduction of Egypt's cotton acreage by more than 50 per cent from last year was announced today by the Ministry of Agriculture. The area under cotton for the present crop is only 700,000 acres compared with 1,600,000 last year, and the crop will be the smallest in 50 years.

The reduction was brought about by legislation and Government bonuses offered to farmers for growing cereals instead of cotton. The intention was to cut down imports, saving war shipping.

There still will be no lack of cotton in Egypt, since there remains in storage a considerable portion of the last two crops.

Axis Nationals' Kin Numerous In U. S. Forces

BALTIMORE, Md., July 17 (AP)—Earl G. Harrison, newly confirmed Director of Immigration, disclosed today that, as far back as February, 60,000 Italian nationals and 8,000 Germans in this country had husbands or sons serving in the United States' armed forces.

Urging that the "overwhelming majority" of non-citizens who are loyal to America and its cause and "are eager to assist in the war effort" be given the opportunity, Mr. Harrison said the nation could not afford to err in any of three directions.

"In the first place, and most important of all, we cannot take chances," he said. "In the second place we cannot succumb to any hysterical distrust of the disloyal minority in any manner that would leave needless scars on the loyalty or faith of millions.

"Finally, we cannot afford, on the positive side, to forget the vast potential contribution of the foreign-born citizen, either of today or of tomorrow, not only to our economy but to our morale."

Mr. Harrison reported that approximately 933,000 German, Italian and Japanese aliens applied for certificates of identification during February. This number was more than 150,000 under the total of those nationals who registered in 1940, but the identification exempted enemy aliens under the age of 14 and those confined in institutions or otherwise incapacitated.

He said the median age of the alien population was 50 years, compared with 28 years for the citizen population. More than 200,000 of the nearly 700,000 Italians and about 90,000 of the 300,000 Germans are more than 60 years of age and have resided in the United States at least 18 years, Mr. Harrison said. He added that 18,000 Italians and 8,000 Germans are married to American citizens.

'Picture Stories From the Bible'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—The first of a series of "Picture Stories from the Bible" in which Old Testament tales will be presented for the first time in colored comic continuity form will be released on Aug. 1 through news stands and chain stores, it was announced here today.

The series, similar in format and size to all other comic magazines, is published by All-American Comics, Inc. at 225 Lafayette Street. Leading Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish educational authorities have worked with the company in the new series.

"It is our deep conviction that the interests of American democracy will be advanced if our young people know the Bible better," M. C. Gaines, president of the corporation declared. "We believe—and we hope—that 'Picture Stories from the Bible' will make boys and girls want to read the Bible itself."

Continuity for the stories has been prepared by Montgomery Mulford from Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish versions of the Old Testament. Don Cameron is the artist.

String-Destroyers Face Heavy Fines

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Severe penalties for those who destroy rags, rope or string were ordered today by the British Government, ranging up to $2,000 fine or two years' imprisonment.

The Ministry of Supply said hundreds of thousands of tons of rags were needed as raw material to make equipment for the armed forces.

All rags, rope and string must be kept separately and not only must not be destroyed but must not be thrown into garbage cans or refuse bins.

Mrs. Roosevelt Cans Vegetables and Fruit

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt revealed today that she was trying to preserve and can foods at her Hyde Park home, to avoid buying canned products which might be needed for Lend-Lease purposes, and had put up beets, beans, strawberries, and raspberries. She said she got sugarless recipes from the Agriculture Department.

She also told her press conference that Harry Hopkins, a Presidential aid, and Mrs. Louise Macy of New York would be married at noon July 30 in the President's study at the White House in a simple ceremony with only members of their families, about 15 persons in all, present.

Federal Judge Denies Petition of Austrian

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—A federal judge ruled an Austrian-born Jew a "native of Germany" yesterday subject to internment as an alien enemy, because "Austria is a subject state of Germany and within the territorial limits of the German Reich."

Frederick Walker d'Esquiva, a native of Vienna, sought a habeas corpus writ to release him from internment, on the ground that Austria is not at war with the United States and that the United States has not recognized the acquisition of Austria by Germany.

In denying the petition, Federal Judge Edward A. Conger said he was interpreting the Alien Enemy Act liberally because "the statute was intended to be construed liberally, with all doubts resolved in favor of the Government."

Canada Is Said to Like Plan To Make Saving Compulsory

By Morris McDougall
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 17—Canada's embarkation into compulsory savings as a means of meeting war costs has met with general approval throughout the Dominion.

Patterned after the compulsory savings plan advocated by Lord Keynes, leading British economist and now a director of the Bank of England, the Canadian plan which was inaugurated in the latest Dominion budget represents a drastic departure from standardized revenue-raising programs as formerly practiced by Canada.

It means, simply, that a portion of the money paid by Canadian citizens in the form of taxes will be given back to them when war is over. In the terminology of the budget, it is known as "minimum savings requirements."

Amount Varies

The amount of the savings which will be returned by the Government after the close of the war, at accumulated interest of 2 per cent, ranges from a total of $20 for single persons with a salary of $700, to $800 for persons with a salary of $10,000 or more. In the case of single persons the maximum is $800. For married persons without children the maximum is $1,000, and for married persons with two children, $1,200.

The taxation, or savings, are to be deducted from the source by employers. But at the present time, according to arrangements which have recently been concluded between government officials and employers, only one-third of the compulsory savings amounts provided for in the budget will be collected at the source.

The reason for this is that deductions from the compulsory savings requirements are to be allowed for persons paying into superannuation schemes, on life insurance and on the principal of mortgages. It is felt that if the entire amount of the compulsory savings were extracted, too much time might elapse before the deductions could be calculated and the refunds made by the Government.

Might Not Have Cash

Persons who had their entire compulsory savings amount extracted by the employer would still have to meet their superannuation or mortgage premiums, and, in short, they might not have cash on hand to do so.

For example, if a person's refundable tax amounts to a total of $600, only $200 is deducted at the source by the employer. He then owes the Government $400. But if the taxpayer pays $400 or more a year on various insurance premiums and on his mortgage, he does not pay the government anything. If however, his insurance and mortgage payments only total, say, $300, he owes the Government an additional $100 which the taxpayer will arrange to pay to the Government directly.

The one-third payment plan was decided upon in the belief that the taxpayer was already saving in his insurance and mortgage payments two-thirds of what the budget expects him to save.

May Begin in September

As the plan is now worked out, deductions from pay envelopes of the employees at the source are to begin with the first pay day in September of this year. In a year's time, the employee will have paid, through these deductions, the entire amount of his tax which the Government is to keep, and one-third of that portion which is to be refunded.

Employer and employee will get together and confirm their estimates of the entire tax to be deducted so that when each makes separate returns to the Government, they will be in agreement. An employer is required to make a return on each employee whose salary or wage is three-quarters of such employee's total income.

The plan is retroactive to January, 1942.

While the new revenue raising plan is expected to meet much of the expense of the Government, the Government is making clear that the compulsory savings in no way is to be looked upon as a substitute for private voluntary savings.

Much More Needed

It is officially explained by Minister of Finance James L. Ilsley that through the medium of war savings certificates and stamps and through war loans, ten times or more than the amount raised in the minimum savings requirements plan will have to be placed at the disposal of the Dominion treasury.

By adopting the compulsory savings scheme, the Government not only expects to increase necessary revenue, substantially, but at the same time envisages benefits from the plan in the postwar period.

Major effect of the plan in the postwar years will be an increase in the purchasing power of the people of Canada. This will be particularly advantageous at a time when purchasing power will be needed to support many of the industries whose economies had been geared to war production during the war years.

Nob Hill Television Study Shuns Artifice in Acting

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

On storied Nob Hill in San Francisco, where the earth and sea and sky seem to meet, young men and women are reaching out of the dim outlines of the present into a new world they think they perceive—the bright, impending world of television.

Shedding the old raiment of drama which is confined to film and casting off the illusory glamour which smacks of Hollywood, these young people are learning to drop all sorts of artificiality—in their thinking, speaking, dress, acting.

For "television is real if it is anything." Those are the words of Patrick Michael Cunning, director of Nob Hill's Stage 8.

Television makes sturdy calls on its adherents. Unlike the movie camera, its success in drama depends upon one brief moment, one turn of a word, one glance of the eyes, one tilt of the chin. One cannot have "retakes" in television.

Nothing less than 100 per cent right will serve. This is the thought Mr. Cunning repeats and repeats and repeats to his students on Stage 8.

If one is fortunate enough to be able to attend a session of Stage 8, he will find that preparation for television is a study of individual character. It is an effort on the part of the participants to rid themselves of the hard, unsympathetic veneer of the civilization they have known. They seek simplicity. They would be natural. They would be themselves.

All Doors Locked

"It isn't what you say. It isn't what you do. It's what you think," Director Cunning advises his workers. "True television requires that the first shot be perfect. Earthiness and humility must be there. The television camera wants men and women as they really are."

The evening we visited Stage 8, Mr. Cunning began the work by ordering all doors locked. He tolerates no coming and going. He invites only those who give promise of appreciating the effort he is making to make thoughts ring true in television.

On Stage 8, the men and women have been quietly assembling. Mr. Cunning sets the scene verbally. Lights are low. He calls for a family group by the fireside around a Christmas tree in England in December, 1940, a winter of tragedy. There is no dialogue. He asks only for faces, for closeups.

"Give me your thoughts as you sit around the tree," he says. "There is a peculiar pattern in all hearts. No one is stereotyped. Each is different."

As he simulates the action of a cameraman seizing closeups of first one, then another in the group, those seated in the audience are able to discern the thoughts which the solemn faces express. It is a message, not of contentment, not of complacency, yet one of peace in the midst of seeming difficulty.

Learning All Over Again

Because of this requirement of true thinking and true character which television makes, some persons who have been active on the legitimate stage or in cinema are learning their vocations all over again. One man who was formerly cast in slapstick roles has become a star of Stage 8. He is doing some of the best character work. A woman who played in silent films finds she must shed much melodrama to fit the critical camera of television.

Sometimes to achieve sincerity, Stage 8's director calls for extemporaneous dialogue. "Let's ad lib," he will say. One time he was having difficulty getting what he wanted from a young girl of Italian parentage. He thought she was inclined to be melodramatic. He asked if she would enact the same scene with the same dialogue in Italian. The effect was immediate. The sham dropped away. A new character appeared where the melodramatic one had been. The girl caught the meaning of the change and was able then to carry on the same way in English.

Building actors and actresses for television is a job for which Mr. Cunning has long prepared. In his days in the silent films, he observed that many capable young men and women were failing because they concealed their real selves beneath a veneer of hard sophistication or extreme shyness.

In the Los Angeles area alone, there are 1,000 television sets, some 600 of them of the homemade type.

"The youngsters will bring in television, just like they did radio with their cat-whisker sets," Mr. Cunning said.

Worker Pledges 81 P. C. Of Salary to War Bonds

VANCOUVER, Wash. — War Bond sales records at the Kaiser shipyard showed one worker whose salary was $46.15 had signed for $37.50 worth of bonds each week.

No, it was no mistake, he said.

"If I'd gotten into the Army I'd be making 21 bucks a month.

This way I've got 33 left. Besides, I had a kid brother on Batan."

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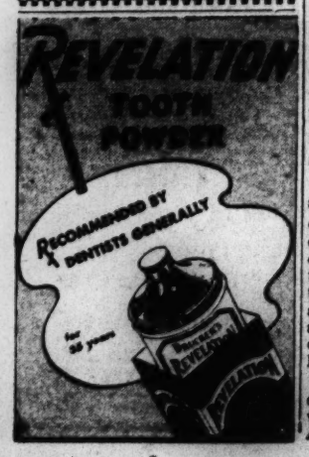

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NEW YORK

Women Play Important Role in Foreign-Language Broadcasts to Stricken People of Europe

By Ines Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because thousands of persons still dwelling in terror-haunted lands need so desperately to know the impartial truth about world crises today, they are risking not only liberty and the few possessions they have left, but in many cases their lives as well, in order that they may listen to shortwave broadcasts from America.

Highly important in this great weapon, the voice of freedom, is the work of Margarita Deschamps of National Broadcasting Company's Spanish Division and Natalia Danesi, head of the Italian Division. Women are used at present in only three of the 10 foreign-language, shortwave daily broadcasts. Columbia Broadcasting System also has a woman foreign-language commentator, Rosemay Barck, who is on the air daily in a Swedish broadcast.

Messages of Encouragement

For 20 continuous hours, beginning at 9 a. m. and signing off at 5 a. m., messages of encouragement go to the globe's remotest spots. By such tangible means as these shortwave broadcasts, underground movements gain added impetus and many an exile is encouraged to "carry on" despite separation from loved ones. Even men held in prison camps have received comfort and greatly needed supplies of food and clothing as a result of the broadcasts.

Every afternoon and often at night, Margarita Deschamps is on the air with her own news broadcast. Although planned principally for Latin America, it also reaches Spain, Portugal, North Africa, and parts of Europe.

Miss Deschamps, like Miss Danesi, has almost a 24-hour job now. World news must be constantly scanned for significant developments and future trends; broadcasts must be written and edited, sometimes twice a day; special events programs added, and editorial round-ups of last-minute happenings included.

"We all get such a tremendous thrill when letters come in from our listeners; letters which they have somehow or other managed to get smuggled out if they are in occupied territory," said Miss Deschamps. "Last year for a long while we received 80 to 100 letteres a day from France (usually via Switzerland) in response to one special broadcast.

Many Reply Despite Danger

"One day Fernand Auberjonois, Swiss-born head of our French Division, broadcast in French: 'If there is any French person listening to me who wants food and clothing sent to a prisoner—if he will send me labels received from this prisoner—we will have the Red Cross send him both.'

"No prisoner can receive any package which does not have on it this official identification label which is sent out with approval of German authorities," continued Miss Deschamps. "These letters were absolute proof that many a person, despite danger, still listens to shortwave broadcasts. In this one instance alone countless French people overcame fear of detection in their desire that prisoners obtain food; and tremendous stacks of packages were sent."

Daughter of a Dominican diplomat who served as Minister Plenipotentiary to France, Belgium, Spain, and Italy, Margarita Deschamps, accompanied her father to the League of Nations and Washington as well as to the various European and South American capitals. Between travels, she was graduated from the Sorbonne in Paris, and found time to study diction and dramatics with a member of the famous Comédie Française. When her father passed on in Europe, Miss Deschamps came to New York via South America.

Good Assets

Although she had never worked before, her knowledge of international affairs and her sound linguistic background were exceptionally good assets for foreign radio programs, and she applied for a Spanish audition with NBC. While she waited to learn its results, Miss Deschamps looked around for another job and got one with the Latin-American Division of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer films. A few months later, she was called back to work on one of the first programs NBC ever directed in Spanish entirely to women.

For some months, because she liked the two jobs equally well, she managed to keep on working at both. News-gathering, however, was added to her NBC Spanish program and became a full-time requirement. Later, under the pressure of war, she was switched solely to her present news broadcasts.

Miss Deschamps in private life is Mrs. John Alfred Barrett, wife of a radio executive.

Letters From Germany, Too

Walking into the rooms of NBC's International Division where Miss Deschamps has her desk, you might easily think it the city room of a large newspaper. People bustle around everywnere carrying news dispatches—and both typewriters and teletype machines constantly tap out more news. The walls are covered with letters bearing postage stamps from almost every place you ever heard of and many of which you never heard. In 1941, 46,500 letters arrived from listeners in 83 foreign countries and protectorates.

Before Hitler proclaimed the death threat for all persons caught listening to shortwave broadcasts, NBC was receiving nearly 100 carefully worded letters a month from Germany. Since then, only three smuggled letters have reached there directly from Germany proper. Plenty of evidence, however, has come out through German-speaking people in Switzerland to show that even now, many a German still listens when and where he can.

From Italy, too, has come proof that many Italians have never seen eye to eye with their Nazi allies. Although under equally strict orders there to keep away from shortwave sets, Italian listeners sent in 51 letters in the first six months of 1941.

Police Apparently Friendly

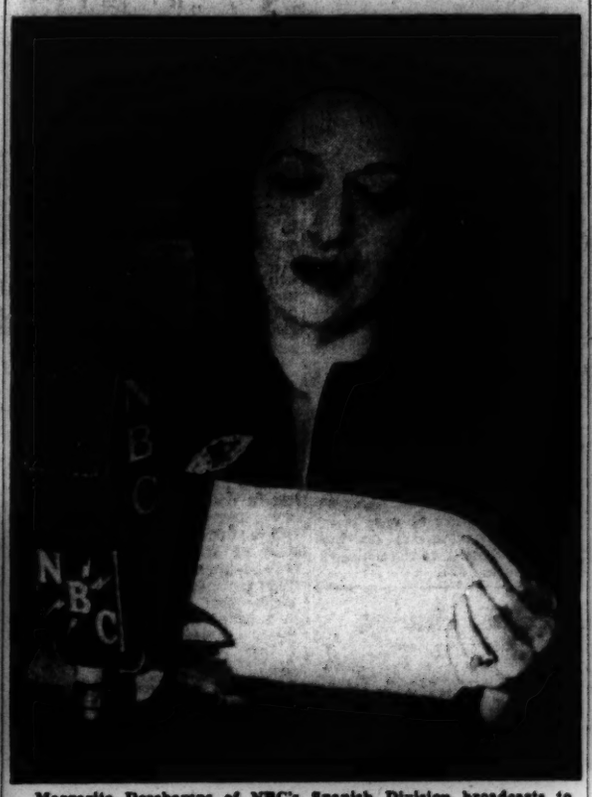
"There must be many others also who are listening with the full knowledge of authorities," said Natalia Danesi, herself Italian-born, "because I received two letters from British soldiers who were in Italian prison camps. They wrote thanking me for our shortwave radiocasts, and asking for American magazines and records."

"And one day not very long ago, a young man came in and said: 'You are the first person I wanted to see in New York. I just arrived, and if I had stayed one more day in Milan, I should have gone to prison for listening to you!' No less than five anonymous letters had denounced him; but curiously enough, it was the police themselves who had called on him and 'tipped him off,' so that he might leave at once before he could be arrested."

Like Margarita Deschamps, Miss Danesi had never had radio experience before coming to America, but all of her previous training linked together as excellent preparation for this present job. Daughter of Mrs. Esther Danesi-Traversari, former editor of "La Donna," a leading woman's magazine of Italy, and well-known anti-Fascist journalist, Natalia Danesi was brought up in a literary atmosphere. After graduation from the Royal University in Rome, she studied singing and also made many appearances on the Italian stage. In addition, she has written children's books in Italian and translated English novels.

Not busy enough, Miss Danesi still manages time to give a volunteer broadcast once a week for the Women's Division of the Mazzini Society, largest "Free Italian" anti-Fascist organization in America. Italian-born women and their descendants themselves organized this 30-minute daily broadcast in order to encourage similar women to participate directly in American war efforts by defense work.

Natalia Danesi, head of the Italian Division, is the other of NBC's two women foreign-language, shortwave broadcasters.



Margarita Deschamps of NBC's Spanish Division broadcasts to Europe and South America over shortwave every day.

Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., Sees Home Ties Even Stronger Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Home Office, in the center of the august officialdom of Whitehall, seemed one of the most suitable of places in which to talk about "home" after the war. And who could be a more appropriate person to talk about it, in this closing interview of the series, than Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., who is Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security.

As I walked to the Ministry through St. James's Park, I wondered particularly what Miss Wilkinson's views would be, for she is a vigorous, colorful personality in British politics. In fact, she had said over the telephone, with a startling amount of lionlike courage and directness, that the war was much too serious to allow of any thinking or talking about "after the war."

It is so rambly inside the building that a guide, a young girl in apple-green, was appointed to show me up to Miss Wilkinson's office. There was a fireplace, a big desk, and behind it, instead of the rather elderly, gruffish lion I had half expected, was a smiling, youngish, little red-haired woman.

We sat down and Miss Wilkinson said:

"Now, what was it you wanted to talk about?"

"Home," I said, "after the war."

"In wartime," she said, "with people scattered and living in shelters the pull of the home and the family tie is increased. They may be bored with it in peace, but, as soon as danger threatens, the value of it is augmented in their minds. I noticed in the shelters that the family instinct was strong; they each had their own corners and stayed in family groups. And how often I've heard young women in the Services, who have to live in hostels, say, 'I wish I had a home of my own.'

Knows From Own Experience

"I know how strong the longing for home is from my own experience," she said. She had been bombed out of her flat and had lived in the Home Office for a year. She put up a trestle bed and slept there all through the worst raids.

"Of course, it was fun in a way, people coming in and out," she said, "tea at all hours, and so forth, but one's instinct is to have a home and privacy. I used to think the beautiful old paneling in my flat—and that sort of thing—was something I couldn't give up. Now I'm in a modern concrete building with hot water and shan't give that up, I can tell you."

"It's too bad we can't have both, isn't it? The beautiful old paneling and the hot water," I said.

"Yes," she agreed. "But the war has done one thing, it has got the people used to more organized living. The home really has always depended on one of two things, the overworked lower-class mother or the overworked middle-class servants. We needn't count the households with four or five servants because they are a small minority and will be smaller than ever after the war. The point is that the overworked mother and the overworked servant are both going to disappear."

"How?".

Group Living a Factor

"Well, whether we like it or not, we shall have to live more in terms of group living in certain respects. There is no getting away from the fact that the family is a unit, but there is also no escaping the trend outward towards the group. The lower-class housewife, if she wishes to become a wage-earner, cannot get women to help in the home; therefore communal restaurants become necessary. The middle-class housewife cannot get servants; therefore service flats and the more communal type of living become necessary. That's what I have in my flat. I have a kitchenette, but I find it much easier to take my guests to the restaurant downstairs and come up to the flat afterwards."

"Do you think all that regrettable?" I asked.

"The family tie is one of the cements of civilization, but it can pull too hard," she answered. "The individual who is tied to it too much after adolescence is usually the undeveloped individual. Just as bees hive off when they're growing, so should people."

The home should develop but not restrict its individual members, Miss Wilkinson believes. But she feels that often it has done more of the latter and not enough of the former. She hopes that the circumstances that are bringing radical changes in the home may also adjust this balance more accurately. And she thinks that if we keep that balance we need fear neither for the home nor for the individual.

Last of five interviews with women members of Parliament, by Barbara Ellis Browne.

'Watch While You Walk' Pattern Set at Detroit

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Fast disappearing are the days when the pedestrian could be the wayward child of traffic, crossing streets at will while the motorist had to mind the signals. More and more cities are now regulating the folks on foot for their own good, reports the National Safety Council here, which points with a bit of pride to the example set by Detroit, motor capital of the Nation, in its new pedestrian protection law.

Detroit was long known as the driver's city, it is pointed out at the Council. But now, in undertaking to get walkers to "watch while they walk" and mind the signals, the city is also tightening up on the regulation of motorists as well. It's only fair, the safety experts point out, to be strict with drivers if you are going to be strict with pedestrians.

Must Educate Jaywalkers

A considerable number of other large cities, including Los Angeles, Calif., Milwaukee, Wis., Cleveland, O., Baltimore, Md., Dallas, Texas, and Washington, D. C., have found pedestrian control practicable and capable of winning popular support, it is noted at Council headquarters. The important thing, according to Sidney J. Williams, Director of Public Safety, is education preceding the strict enforcement of pedestrian control. If you don't "sell" the people on the value of law enforcement, you are likely to have a revolt on your hands, he warns.

This is where Detroit excels. Detroit prefaced its new enforcement program with one of pedestrian education on a scale never before attempted, said Mr. Williams. "We have advised such education, but Detroit was the first city to carry it through," he added. "It was fortunate in having the backing of the three biggest automobile manufacturers, General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler." These firms contributed $200,000 for a 2½-year safety campaign to be conducted by Detroit's year-old Traffic Safety Association, and the Association appropriated $7,000 for the pedestrian safety campaign.

The first step was to "sell" the campaign to public officials and newspapers. Then the Association, with the co-operation of the Police Department, proceeded to educate the people. Some 1,500 posters were printed warning motorists of the pedestrians' rights. Five hundred placards with a similar message were posted on the outside of busses. Into the hands of 275,000 school children were placed pamphlets to be taken home to parents. These began: "Sure, son, we'll follow your example." (Or "Sure, daughter.") In beauty parlors and stores, 2,500 cards were placed appealing to women to walk safely. Then, in case someone might have been missed, Boy Scouts were asked to distribute 412,000 copies of safety pamphlets to homes; and letters were mailed to 2,200 civic leaders, including teachers.

Public Co-operates

The result of this program has been good public co-operation with police in the enforcement of the pedestrian protection law which went into effect June 15, the Safety Council finds. Without such co-operation, its experts say, no law would be worth anything. Actually, the Detroit law is not a very stiff one. Crossing against the lights is permitted in exceptional cases, as, for example, when the pedestrian has come to a full stop, has noted that no traffic is near, and is convinced he can make the crossing with safety.

Fines will be imposed only after Detroiters have had some experience with the new ordinances. Beginning July 15 pedestrian offenders must appear in court at regular intervals for lectures by the judge. Later a schedule of fines will be set up.

Milwaukee's safety campaign opened in May. The first phase was aimed at drivers. During July traffic officers are giving friendly advice to pedestrians. A public address system is being used to warn people in outlying districts. In August the campaign slogan, "Watch while you walk" will appear on placards on streetcars and trucks, on arm bands worn by filling station and chain store employees. During the final month of the campaign — September — Boy Scouts will distribute cards to jaywalkers; and organizations will put on safety programs for members.

Much Work Needed

Besides conducting educational campaigns, cities are doing a great deal to help pedestrians across streets safely by giving them walk signals, safety islands, and even overpasses.

All of these measures help, but a great deal of work needs to be done to get results, say the Safety Council people out of a rich experience in organizing safety campaigns in the cities.

In 1939 the Council made a study of cities which have pedestrian control in comparison with those that have none. It found that pedestrian fatalities were reduced in every class of city having control, but the reductions were moderate.

For example, in the group of cities with more than 500,000 population, pedestrian fatalities were 74 per cent of the total of motor vehicle fatalities before control; 65 per cent of them after. In the next population group (250,000 to 500,000) the percentage dropped from 64 to 60, and similar declines were noted in other population groups.

Honey and Sirup to the Rescue for Canning

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now is the time for all good patriots to plan their home canning. Even if you have never "put up" a single jar of peaches before, you'll want to preserve food, to prevent the waste of fresh produce.

First, lay out your strategy. Decide what foods it's economical to can, utilizing excess garden fruits and basing your estimates on family tastes and needs.

Select fruits and vegetables carefully, using only really fresh produce. "Two hours from garden to container" is the best rule if you're to get the full food value from canned foods. And take things in your stride, canning only a few jars a day. This way you don't have to disrupt the entire household with an all-day canning spree.

Several days ahead of time, check over supplies of containers, caps, lids, and rubbers. Discard caps, jars, and lids which have nicks, chips, cracks, or dents. On the canning day, get your equipment ready first. Wash jars, caps, and lids in warm, soapy water and rinse. Then boil them in clear water about 20 minutes and keep them hot until needed. Use new rubbers; cover with warm water and boil for 10 minutes or more. Leave in hot water until needed.

Hot Pack Preferred

Although the cold-pack method may be used, the hot-pack method in which hot food goes into hot jars, is considered more reliable and more saving of sugar, too. Once the fruit or vegetable has been precooked, there are several "processing" methods.

Processing is the heating of the filled, sealed jars of hot food.

For acid food, including fruits and tomatoes, you may use either the oven processing method or the hot water bath. Or you may use the open-kettle method, in which the fruit is boiled in an open kettle until thoroughly done but not mushy and is then packed into sterilized jars without a further processing method. Non-acid vegetables and meats are best processed in a pressure cooker. If you're not fortunate enough to own one, try to borrow a neighbor's or join in community canning plans.

If you are not familiar with these processing methods, you will find detailed instructions in any standard cookbook or canning guide.

Even with the extra sugar bonus for canning, we're urged to stretch the ration of canning sugar to the limit. Sugarless canning is easy, and the fruits keep their quality well. Fruits for pies and sauces may be canned in their own juice or with a little water added. Later, a little sugar may be added for serving, or fruit juices and sugarless fruits may be made into jams and jellies later in the year. Honey or corn sirup may also be used for part or all of the canning sugar.

To Can Fruit Without Sugar

Juicy fruits, such as berries, cherries, currants, and plums, should be canned in their own juices. Select firm, ripe fruit. Clean and prepare for cooking. Simmer fruit from two to four minutes, until hot throughout. For less juicy fruits, such as apples, peaches, and pears, add just enough water to prevent sticking or to make a sauce. Precook for five minutes. Pack hot fruits into clean hot jars, which have been sterilized. Seal and process in a hot water bath for the time indicated: apples, 20 minutes; applesauce, 20 minutes; berries, 5 minutes; cherries, 10 minutes; peaches, 10 minutes; pineapples, 30 minutes; and plums, 10 minutes. Test jars carefully. A perfect seal is very important in this method.

Note: If the oven method is used for processing, allow about 20 minutes longer for each product than with the hot water bath method. Use an oven preheated to 275° F.

If you use the open-kettle method, stew the fruit until tender in its own juice or in a little water and seal while boiling hot in hot jars that have been sterilized.

To Can Fruit With Honey

Honey may replace all of the sugar in such products as fruit butters, marmalades or pickles, but in jelly-making or canning it is better to use half sugar and half honey. Remember to use a large kettle when you use honey for canning, as it boils over easily. Cook the mixture somewhat longer to obtain the desired consistency, since honey contains moisture which must evaporate. Cook slowly so the honey does not scorch. Use the following proportions for sirups, depending on the kind of fruit being canned and the individual taste.

Thin sirup—for sweet fruit: 1 cup honey and 1 cup sugar to 6 cups water.

Medium sirup—for medium fruit: 2 cups honey and 2 cups sugar to 8 cups water.

Thick sirup—for sour fruit: 4 cups honey and 4 cups sugar to 8 cups water.

Always add the honey and sugar to the water, boiling together for two minutes. Simmer the prepared fruit in the sirup until heated through, allowing one pint of sirup to one quart of small fruit. Pack the hot fruit into clean hot jars and process in a water bath: apples, 25 minutes; berries, 7 minutes; cherries, 15 minutes; peaches, 15 minutes; pineapples, 35 minutes; plums, 15 minutes.

To Can With Corn Sirup

Corn sirup is less sweet than granulated sugar. Make canning sirup by boiling equal parts of corn sirup and water together three minutes. The proportion of corn sirup may be varied to meet individual preferences in flavor. If you prefer to use corn sirup as a substitute for only part of the sugar, up to one-third of the sweetening may be corn sirup.

Or, if you are going to utilize your sugar allotment, use either cane or beet sugar in the following proportions; suggested by the Bureau of Home Economics:

Thin sirup: 4 to 5 cups sugar to 1 gallon water.

Moderately thin or medium: 8 cups sugar to 1 gallon water.

Thick sugar sirups, which require equal amounts of sugar and water, are out for the "duration."

WPB Curtails Toiletries

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP) — Milady got word today that her beauty preparations—lipsticks, nail polish, face powder, rouge, bubble-bath and cleansing lotion—would be sharply curtailed to make more chemicals available for the war effort.

The War Production Board established manufacturing limits on most types of such preparations yesterday, and at the same time served warning on the man of the household that his after-shave lotion and other toiletries would also be limited hereafter.

17 Per Cent Saving

Officials said the order would result in a 17 per cent saving of critical material used in various rouge and lipstick containers by requiring that manufacturers who make as much as they did last year must put the products up for sale in only 90 per cent as many packages.

By either holding manufacturing to last year's levels or ordering a reduction below that for most of the beauty articles, WPB said 17,400,00 pounds of chemicals and critical materials would be made available for the war effort. It said some 3,200 companies which in 1941 reported factory sales of $200,000,000 were affected and that their 1942 production in most lines had been running 15 to 25 per cent ahead of last year.

New Products

Production of cosmetic stockings, bath salts, mascara, perfume, rouge, face powder, hair dye, lipstick, toilet water, theatrical make-up and a number of other items must be held to last year's levels.

WPB established a list of toiletry items such as certain types of baby powder, shaving cream, tooth cleansers and talcum which contain no critical materials and which may be produced without restriction.

Another section of the order prohibits manufacture or the sale of new products—that is, products which were not produced commercially or offered for sale during the last 12 months. In addition, no toiletry product except perfume may be sold in more than three sizes of containers. Each scent of perfume is allowed four consumer sizes.

WAAC School Is Ready to Open

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, July 17 (AP)—These Waacs are going to have to be scholastic "quickies."

Faculty officers of the Women's Auxiliary Corps training school here said yesterday WAAC auxiliaries (privates) must learn all about the Army and their place in it by completing 18 courses within four weeks.

The first 770 Waacs report Monday.

The auxiliary curriculum calls for 39 class-room hours a week, the same as that of the officer-candidates, but the school authorities reserve the right to step up the program an hour a day if necessary.

Auxiliaries will have a certain amount of "homework," too. The rank-and-file women, however, will not be required to spend two hours an evening in study halls, as will the officer candidates. The latter, incidentally, will go to school eight weeks before qualifying for commissions.

"They're going to have to work hard," an officer said of the Auxiliaries. "They're going to start at 7:30 in the morning and will be talked to and instructed until 4:15."

After four weeks the Auxiliary either will remain in the Army or "flunk out."

Here are the principal Auxiliary courses and the classroom hours for the full course:

Processing (immunization, records, supplies, equipment) 21; military customs and courtesies, 6; Waac regulations and the punitive articles of war, 4; wearing of the uniform, care of clothing and equipment, 6; military sanitation, first aid and personal hygiene, 11; defense against chemical attack, 3; defense against air attack, 2; map reading, 4; safeguarding military information, 2; interior guard duty, 2; close order drill without arms, 20; the Waac and current events, 4; physical training and sports, 20; inspection in barracks and ranks, 16; ceremonies and parades, 8.

Faculty members said each company at first will have masculine officers, but as soon as the girls qualify the instructors will be replaced by feminine officers.

Col. Don C. Faith, commandant of the training school, announced the WAAC faculty and school detachment of officers and men has been almost trebled.

The announcement said 138 additional officers and 491 additional enlisted men have been assigned to duty here, raising the totals to 179 officers and 682 enlisted men.

Girdles to Waacs? Models Say No

HOLLYWOOD, July 17 (AP)—Girdles for members of the Women's Army?

The California Models Guild thinks the Government had just as well issue corsets to the Marines.

The Guild is ready to battle the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps' plan to issue two girdles each to its members, and has already got around to passing a resolution.

"How do they expect to do a man's work in the confines of a girdle?" asks Dorothy Preble, Guild President. "If they eat and exercise properly, both of which they should do in the Army, they won't need girdles. Think of the waste of rubber."

Help Move Those Tanks

Haphazard spending on food and clothing is an insult to the men in khaki and blue. Your dollars, invested in War Bonds, will move tanks and float ships.

Be a pie artist!

- Burnett's Pie-Crust Mixture saves you mixing-time, mixing-bother, mixing mess.
- Just add water to Burnett's Pie-Crust Mixture. Result: flaky professional crust that calls for encores!

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We have started shipping the new boxes to the stores. However, it may be some time before your dealer receives his supplies. In the meantime, please continue to buy SITROUX TISSUES in the blue-and-gold box. We are grateful for your patronage.

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SITROUX TISSUES

New Cream Deodorant safely Checks Perspiration

Arrid is the largest selling deodorant

1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
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This long established school prepares for home management and positions requiring a knowledge of cookery. One year. Eight Weeks shorter courses. Placement service. Send for catalog.
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30 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

Finland and Vichy Confronted By Strong American Stand

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 17 (AP)—An official statement issued through the Finnish News Bureau today said the Washington decision to close the American Consulate here and to request closing of Finnish Consulates in the United States was "a surprise" to the Finnish Government," which "had no reason to suppose" that its policy could lead to such an action.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—The American campaign to undermine the pro-Nazi puppet governments of Europe moved forward against Finland and Vichy-France today.

Both regimes are believed to be facing serious embarrassment following an order that all Finnish Consulates in this country must be closed by Aug. 1, and the American approval of British plans to destroy nine French warships in Alexandria harbor if their capture by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel appears imminent.

In each instance the United States is seen as emphasizing the rift whchi is developing in traditional Franco-American and Finno-American friendship.

This morning it was learned that, in addition to the consulate order, the State Department has informed the Finnish Minister, Hjalmar Procope, and the Legation staff that they no longer may travel about the United States without specific permission.

Although the United States has not severed diplomatic relations with Helsingfors, the new orders are the diplomatic way of warning that such a step may not be far off.

Vichy's Reply Awaited

Meanwhile, the State Department announces a visit from Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, to Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, presumably to give the Vichy answer to American suggestions that the nine warships at Alexandria be moved to Martinique under an American guarantee of safekeeping and return after the war.

There is every indication that this question will become an important one for the Laval regime. Although the French Government would undoubtedly excoriate Britain to the skies if the ships were scuttled, the Allies hope to impress the French people with the idea that, were Pierre Laval not so anxious eventually to turn these ships over to the Axis, they might have had a safe berth in Caribbean waters.

In a note made public in Paris, Premier Laval charged that President Roosevelt had assumed an extremely grave responsibility when he entered the controversy over the ships.

It is plain here that the United States Government is no longer gravely concerned over Vichy's feelings on any matter and that the Laval protest over the ships, like the Laval protest against America having assigned military and naval representatives to the Fighting French forces in London, will be viewed as just so many words dictated in Berlin.

There is an absolute conviction in Washington that on both issues—that of the fleet and that of according at least partial recognition to the fighting French—the United States Government has the sympathy of the vast majority of French acquainted with the controversies.

It is felt that every issue which can be turned against Pierre Laval will do just that much to increase French opposition to Franco-German collaboration and to foster sabotage of the German war effort.

Incidentally, it is believed that M. Henry-Haye will also take up with the Undersecretary of State the question of the recent arrest in New York of Jean Musa, an intimate friend and employee of the Ambassador, who was arrested on charges of failing to register as the agent of a foreign country. Yesterday, for the second time in less than a year, M. Henry-Haye denied that Mr. Musa was a propagandist, stating that the naturalized American citizen had done nothing more than do personal services for him.

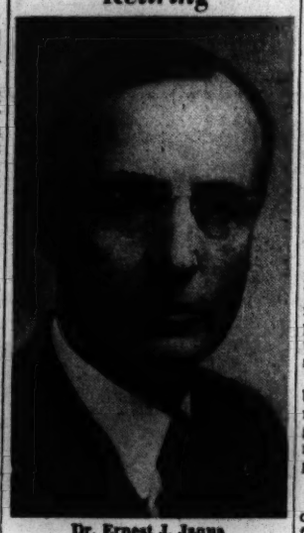
Nazi Pressure Suspected

The order closing the Finnish Consulates came after a gradual deterioration of Finno-American relations which began with Finland's entry into the war against Russia on Germany's side more than a year ago. On several occasions, the Government has directly and indirectly attempted to induce the Finns to ask for peace with the Russians. These attempts have all been unsuccessful, although there is reason to believe that many private and official Finns desire immediate peace with their gigantic neighbor.

The Soviet Union has long desired the United States to break with Finland, and the latest American move is expected to be welcomed in Moscow, even though it does not go so far as the Soviet Government would desire.

In its note, the American Government pointed out that on July 17, 1941, Helsingfors had required this Government to conduct all its consular activities in Finland through the Legation in Helsingfors although the Finno-American treaty of commerce and consular rights guaranteed the right of American consular officials to carry on their activities in their districts. Finland said that its action was necessitated by "wartime conditions," and it is believed that it was done at German insistence.

Retiring



Dr. Ernest J. Jaqua

President of Scripps College at Claremont, Calif., whose retirement, effective upon appointment of a successor, is announced. Dr. Jaqua plans to devote his efforts to aspects of agricultural planning; he has been president since the college's beginning in 1927.

Open Exchange With U. S. Urged By British Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, July 17—Free movement of goods, common currency, and no barriers to population exchange between Great Britain and the United States, is urged by E. P. Taylor, Vice-Chairman of the British Supply Council in North America and Director General of the British Purchasing Commission.

Addressing the 71st annual meeting here recently of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Taylor warned that a return to high tariff barriers would bring the United States and Britain "headlong into economic warfare."

Canada, the United States and Britain stand together—free movement of goods, a common currency and free movement of people—and none can produce the desired results without the other, he continued.

There has been the practical demonstration of what can be done in the democracies when government and industry proceed as a partnership, and that partnership must remain if the English-speaking democracies are to give essential leadership in the community of nations that make up the world, Mr. Taylor said.

Members of the postwar planning conference of the C. M. A. were led in discussion by Cyril James, Principal of McGill University, Chairman of the Ottawa Committee of Reconstruction, who envisions the dropping of the gold standard, but continuance of gold as the most useful balance weight for international payments and settlements, and continuance of a lease-lend program for peacetime, where perhaps the more prosperous countries might supply goods to poorer countries free of charge "for the express purpose of building up a prosperous economy in those countries in the expectation that it will create a demand there for manufactured foods, and with the realization that prosperity is the best guarantee of world peace."

Fingerprint Bureau Urged for Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A move is under consideration here to form a central voluntary fingerprinting bureau to which civilians may come and register their prints without the slightest suggestion of coercion.

It is part of the growing recognition of the value of fingerprints, other than for criminal purposes, which is beginning to be noticeable among the personnel of war plants here.

Fingerprinting of members of a plant and proper classification of the prints given on the voluntary system have made applicants for positions realize that it is to their benefit to do so for civilian protection.

Congress Looks for Message By President on Wage Control

Continued from Page 1

Steel" case. It offered a brand new wage stabilization policy for all labor and employers. The policy is supported by the public members and the employer members. It is rejected by the labor members.

From the country at large criticism of the program is heard, both from labor and employer groups. The WLB will stand or fall on its new program. Mr. Roosevelt apparently will have an opportunity to test national reaction before sending his message to Congress.

There is a disposition here to believe that labor groups, which most specifically oppose the program, and employer groups will reluctantly agree to give the new program a trial.

Steel Workers Grumble

The sharpest opposition will come from the steel workers who feel they are entitled to a full $1-a-day increase on the basis of the finding of the WLB's earlier panel investigation.

What the WLB majority is trying to do is to achieve a touchstone formula against which all future demands for wage raises may be measured. The flexible rule-of-thumb formula it has hit upon takes as its starting point the theory that workers are entitled to maintain their peacetime purchasing power standards as of Jan. 1, 1941, so far as wages are concerned.

Taxes are expected to reduce these standards, but that is not a matter for the WLB, it says. Since Jan. 1, 1941 (a year before Pearl Harbor) and May, 1942, the price of living has advanced 15 per cent. Thus workers whose wages haven't been increased since Jan. 1, 1941, have a prima facie case for a 15 per cent wage boost in hourly earnings, the Board holds. Most workers did get an increase, it finds. Other matters may be involved, but that is the starting point for the program.

The Board finds that in that period an inflationary cycle occurred. Wage increases generally chased up after cost of living increases. The cycle came to and end with Mr. Roosevelt's seven-point program announced April 27.

Attack Wage Spiral

Now the WLB is trying to stall off a new inflationary cycle or spiral, that is showing preliminary signs of developing. It is trying to stabilize wages for the duration of the war on a level using the January 1941-May 1942 period as a yardstick.

Dr. George W. Taylor, Vice-Chairman of the Board, has laid down a five-point policy which Chairman William H. Davis declares will "lead to a terminal for the tragic race between wages and prices."

The four labor members of the Board do not like the idea of a wage formula tied directly to prices. Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, one of the dissenting members of the Board declared that the majority ruling "struck a serious blow at the foundations of the collective bargaining process."

What will be left for the employers and workers to argue about, the labor position is, if the question of wages is decided on numerical formulae?

The WLB majority points out, however, that there are many special cases involved, and that the new formula is just a starting point.

Opposed by Employers

In addition to the wage increase the steel workers got a maintenance of membership clause and the check-off. Employer members dissented to these grants. Inland Steel Company has threatened to take them to the courts.

The Board also unanimously granted a wage demand unsuccessfully sought from "Little Steel" 24 years ago, involving a daily minimum wage rather than a daily guarantee averaged over a week or two weeks' pay. Only one familiar with the long, turbulent career of "Little Steel"-labor relations understands the implications of this victory, which is unimportant on the money side. This is the first time in history that the four steel companies have dealt with a national steel union.

The WLB formula, if accepted, will apply, first to 157,000 workers in the four steel companies. It will then be extended, probably, to all steel workers. Similar wage adjustments on the new formula are expected to be applied to Ford, Chrysler and General Motors disputes, in all of which workers ask $1 a day increases.

The five points in the Taylor formula follow—

The Taylor Formula

(1). For the period from Jan. 1, 1941, to May, 1942, which followed a long period of relative stability, the cost of living increased by about 15 per cent. If any group of workers averaged less than a 15 per cent increase in hourly wage rates during or immediately preceding or following this period, their established peacetime standards have been broken. If any group of workers averaged a 15 per cent wage increase or more, their established standards have been preserved.

(2). Any claim for wage adjustments for the groups whose peacetime standards have been preserved can only be considered in terms of the inequalities or of the sub-standard conditions specifically referred to in the President's message of April 27, 1942.

(3). Those groups whose peacetime standards have been broken are entitled to have these standards re-established as a stabilization factor.

(4). The Board, as directed by the President in his April 27 message, will continue to "give due consideration to inequalities and the elimination of substandards of living."

(5). Approximately 20 wage disputes, still pending before the Board, were certified prior to the stabilization date of April 27. The question arises in these cases whether wage rates being paid on April 27, 1941, can or cannot be considered as "existing rates" within the meaning of the President's message, or whether they then had the tentative character of disputed rates. Due regard must be given to any factors of equity which would be arbitrarily swept away by "a change of rules in the middle of the game."

Bethlehem Uneasy

BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 17 (AP)—The Executive Committee of five C. I. O. United Steel Workers local unions expressed dissatisfaction today with the War Labor Board's recommendations of a 44-cents-a-day increase for "Little Steel" employees and described the situation in this steel center as "tense and explosive."

The WLB decision is "causing definite unrest in the Bethlehem Steel plant here," the Committee declared in telegrams to President Roosevelt, C. I. O. President Philip Murray, and William H. Davis, WLB Chairman.

In the wires the Committee said the WLB ignored the findings of a panel which heard the union-company arguments on a $1-a-day increase and added:

"Our Government says we work or fight. We agree. For a dollar-a-day wage adjustment we work. If not, we fight."

Bethlehem officials declined comment until the formal report of the WLB had been received and studied.

'Name' Bands at New Peak Of Popularity in Pictures

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif

Much talent has found its way into pictures from vaudeville, radio, and the musical comedy stage. Just at the moment, the emphasis seems to be on "name" bands, their leaders, and their personnel.

With the exception of Warner Brothers, every studio currently has from one to three of these popular musical aggregations at work. The leaders and members often take speaking parts, and, in exceptional cases, important roles.

This sort of thing, of course, began as far back as the early Paul Whiteman-Bing Crosby days, and from time to time since then there have been bands in the chief musical pictures. But the present peak, the absorption of nearly all the "name" bands in the country, has never before been reached.

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At Twentieth-Century Fox, Harry James and his band have already made a picture called "Private Buckaroo," and have recently been put into the big musical extravaganza, "Springtime in the Rockies," along with Betty Grable, John Payne, Carmen Miranda, Edward Everett Horton, and Cesar Romero. James himself has been given his first outstanding role in this picture.

The same studio has put Glenn Miller under a seven-year contract as the result of his work in "Sun Valley Serenade" and "Orchestra Wives," and was so impressed by the work of Sammy Kaye in "Iceland," the Sonja Henie picture, that it will call him back for another.

M. G. M. has used Tommy Dorsey and his band in "Ship Ahoy," and will have them back in September. The James band was called to this studio for a picture, but was unable to accept the assignment because of previous engagements.

Kay Kyser, whose R. K. O. pictures may be said to have popularized the idea of using "name" band leaders as important figures in pictures, has only recently completed another picture, "My Favorite Spy," and is at the moment making a tour of the Army camps.

Universal has Ozzie Nelson and his band in a picture called "Strictly in the Groove," and "Sonny" Dunham and his players in one known as "Off the Beaten Track."

♪ ♪ ♪

Goldwyn used Ray Noble, the English band leader, in "Pride of the Yankees," and will make a place for him in the new Bob Hope picture, "They Got Me Covered."

Republic used Skinnay Ennis and his band in the Judy Canova picture, "Sleepy Time Gal," and is calling him back at once for another. Jack Teagarden was used at Paramount for "Birth of the Blues," the Bing Crosby picture, and is set for a repeat performance in a picture as yet unnamed. Jimmy Dorsey and Harry Barris have also been favorites at this studio, the former performing in "The Fleet's In" and the latter being used in every Bing Crosby picture and in the Betty Hutton picture, "Happy Go Lucky."

Army-Trained Railroaders

Wide World

U. S. Prepares Soldiers to Take Over

Sergeant Glenn J. Snyder (left) of Fort Wayne, Ind., engineer of a United States Army-operated train built by the soldiers in Louisiana, and Sergeant Ralph A. Perry (right), conductor, read clearance orders before starting their run at Camp Claiborne, La. Experience gained in building, operating, and maintaining the 48-mile-long railroad will enable the soldiers to take over and operate railroads during an invasion of foreign lands.

Franco Charts Spain's Course Through Conflicting Currents

Louis Nevin, who has just returned from an assignment in Madrid, in the following article describes the situation in Spain for Wide World - Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 17 — Generalissimo Francisco Franco is attempting to steer between the pro-United Nations sentiment of the majority of his people and the presence of German troops on Spain's northern frontier. It is generally estimated by neutral diplomats that between six and eight infantry divisions are in the Hendaye region of Occupied France.

Since the close of the Civil War, General Franco has strived to get his country back to normal but it has been up-hill work with additional setbacks, such as the start of World War II, most of the way.

Agriculture got back under way in many parts of Spain even before the last cannon shot of the nearly three-year civil war which ended April 1, 1939.

Reconstruction organizations were set up to repair the war damage using forced-work battalions and plans were laid to build an extensive irrigation system so vitally needed for the sun-scorched farmlands.

Much Work Resumed

Work was resumed on many projects which had been started under the Republic and previously. Some of these, like the Egea de Los Caballeros reservoir near Zaragoza have already been inaugurated. General Franco perpersonally opened that reservoir early in June.

One of the Government's main problems, however, is the lack of food, which is strictly rationed. Widespread black-market activities have been one of the results.

Many small black-market operators are being arrested but the market continues. Nearly every Cabinet communiqué brings a list of businessmen or companies fined varying sums for such activities. Often the fines total in the millions of pesetas and many are sentenced to forced-labor battalions.

The men at the head of this nation-wide traffic, however, have not been caught.

The black market in Spain, as in other countries of Europe, has assumed such proportions that it is jokingly referred to as the nation's number one commercial organization. It is also an important source of revenues, for nearly a million pesetas in fines are received from it weekly.

Buying "Estraperlo"

Anything and everything can be bought "estraperlo," as the illegal market is known in Spain.

The peseta is officially quoted at seven to the dollar note and 12.46 to the dollar check. Estraperlo, however, the dollar is sold for around 25 pesetas.

Sugar, coffee and meat of all kinds are quoted in the black market respectively at 13, 18 and 9 pesetas the pound.

The Government blames the black market for a great part of the food scarcity.

Much of the food lack, however, is directly due to the Civil War. Many of the cattle were killed then and not replaced. Many tillable fields still are unusable because of the danger of exploding pombs or hand grenades.

Bread is scarce, authorities say, because it is necessary to feed the wheat to the animals, and there are few potatoes because of the difficulty in obtaining seed potatoes.

The consumers themselves, according to Government spokesmen, are causing some scarcities, for example by eating more meat and fish than before the war. They are obliged to do this, it is explained, by the lack of other products to which they were accustomed.

Perpetual Shortage

More rice is consumed than before the war as a result of the scarcity of bread, and so the story goes: the lack of one product to which the people are accustomed causes them to turn to other products which in turn also become scarce.

Transportation also has thrown a monkey wrench into Spanish economy.

In the south of Spain, olive oil, a staple item in the country's diet, is plentiful while in Madrid and Northern Spain it is strictly rationed and even difficult to obtain the allowed ration.

Spanish fishermen are catching more fish than ever before; yet it is nearly all consumed in the coastal regions because there isn't enough transportation to carry it into the interior.

Spanish railroads, never well developed in peacetime, were damaged greatly during the Civil War. Repair work on the roads has been slow, mainly because of the difficulty in obtaining machine tools from abroad because of the world war and the same situation is true of the rolling stock.

Thus, in many producing regions the warehouses are filled to overflowing with no opportunity of shipping the products to other points in the country.

Spanish politics, as in most of the rest of the world, depends on the outcome of the present war.

Much talk is heard of the Monarchist organization, and both the Carlists and the Alfonsists are at present united behind the pretender, Don Juan, son of the late King Alfonso.

Gil Robles, leader of the now-disbanded Accion Popular party who is in exile in Portugal, is often spoken of, in the event of a Government change, as leader of a regency until the return of Don Juan.

The Army and the church are said to be strongly monarchistic and the Phalange never has opposed re-establishment of the monarchy "when the time comes."

Roland Hayes Tells Side Of Georgia Case

CALHOUN, Ga., July 17 (AP)—Quietly and slowly, famed Negro tenor Roland Hayes said at his farm home here that he had been beaten and he and his wife jailed by Rome, Ga., police, and the charge of beating was promptly denied by the Rome chief.

The slightly-built Negro related his story at his farm home in a nearby North Georgia valley where he works and relaxes between concert seasons. He also has a home in Brookline, Mass.

The incident started, Mr. Hayes said, when his wife was "put out" of a Rome shoe store after a clerk had asked her to move from a seat near the front to the store's rear.

"She told the clerk it was cooler where she was and that she wanted to be waited on there for a pair of shoes for our daughter, Africa," he continued.

In Rome, Fred Higgins, manager of the shoe store, said he reminded Mr. Hayes' wife that she was born and reared in the South and knew the rules of segregation of Negroes in public places, in this section.

"I asked her not to make a scene and when she continued talking loudly, I asked her to go elsewhere to buy.

"As Mr. Hayes' wife left the store, she told the clerk who asked her to move back, 'Hitler ought to get you.'"

Chief of Police Charles I. Harris flatly denied that Mr. Hayes was beaten. He said after an investigation, he made no case against the singer.

The native Georgia Negro said he went to the store after his wife told him she had been ejected "to rectify any trouble that might have been caused" and that after he left the store a policeman "caught me in the belt and dragged me back to the store."

He continued:

"The policeman asked the store manager if I was the man and he said yes. I protested I had done nothing and I denied that my wife had cursed. When I said that a man not in officers' garb gave me all he had on the jaw. Then I was dragged to the patrol car, handcuffed between two officers. I was struck again by this man not in uniform.

"At the police station I came to my wife's defense. That only set off more beating by the officers. My wife and I were put in a cell and our little girl left outside. Finally the chief came and asked if I wanted to make bond. I said certainly I did, that I had done nothing. I posted a check for $50 and we were released."

The store manager said that Mr. Hayes kicked the arresting officers on the shins.

Mr. Hayes said: "I am not bitter toward anyone and the humiliation is on the other side. I am only ashamed that this should happen in my native State. I love Georgia and have to come back to it every year. It is a great State and this sort of thing does not belong in it."

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Thousand Islands Bridge

Frontenac and De La Salle might have changed the course of history if the Thousand Islands Bridge had been built four centuries ago. Here is an aerial view of the webbike span over the picturesque islands. It was dedicated a few years ago as a symbol of Canadian-American friendship.

Thousand Islands Offer Scenic Lure

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For a half-century the Thousand Islands have lured hundred of vacationists including some of the world's most famous personages. Today, with travel limited, these islands again play an important part in the vacation plans of many vacationists.

Long before the automobile made its appearance, the hitching post in front of the general store was the hub of life along the St. Lawrence River. "Traveling men" from down-state left their horse-drawn buggies to look for transportation across the river, and farmers, seeing the opportunity of picking up some extra dollars, launched a lively and prosperous boat-livery business. The first craft were ordinary skiffs, hand-propelled, but one enterprising boatman introduced a small sailing craft to speed salesmen on their way to "new business," as homesteads, farms, and general stores populated the islands.

Boat liveries became "big business" when Capt. Elisha Visger conducted the first sightseeing boat tour of the islands. As he advertised it, his boat was "built to fit" the narrow passageways and channels and at some places sightseers actually could reach from the deck and touch overhanging trees. His cruise was a 40-mile sail that traversed much of the same route that Frontenac and De La Salle sailed some 300 years earlier.

Named for Fiddler

Vacationists touring the islands will become acquainted with as queer a collection of names as ever graced a map. "Lost Channel," for example, refers not to a passageway that disappears, but to the battle in which the British regulars and Colonial troops from Massachusetts met defeat at the hands of the French and Indian forces.

Monitor Travelialks

"Fiddlers Elbow Island" is said to take its name from the fact that a fiddler lived on the point and came out to play his tunes as boats stopped for wood fuel.

Similar stories developed from such Thousand Island landmarks as Smugglers' Cove, Needle's Eye, Devil's Oven, and a score of others.

Probably the most famous landmark in the islands is Boldt Castle, located on Heart Island opposite Alexandria Bay. It was constructed by the late George C. Boldt as a summer residence. Millions were invested to improve the property and construct the massive castle which was designed after the famous Rhine castles; but Mrs. Boldt passed on before the castle was completed and all work was halted. Instead of a home unlike any on this continent, Boldt Castle has been a sightseer's haven, visited by thousands each summer.

More modern, and more practical, too, is the Thousand Islands International Bridge, completed and dedicated four years ago as a symbol of Canadian-American friendship. The bridge swings majestically across the river and from its several spans may be seen more than 200 of the rich, green islands. From sightseeing craft which plow the waters of the St. Lawrence, the bridge offers a majestic view at several points and adds a new chapter to the romance and history of the area.

Colonial Water Pageant

Scarcely 50 years ago only a handful of the Thousand Islands were occupied and lay upon the glassy waters of the St. Lawrence in the garb of nature's clothing. The first known water pageant at the islands was a tribal meeting, staged in the later years of the seventeenth century, when Frontenac met the chiefs of the Iroquois tribes. Silently and majestically, a great fleet of more than 100 canoes convoyed two huge barges decorated with the lilies of France as they sailed through the island passages. Fourteen days of journey through the islands ended at Cataraquoi, now the city of Kingston, Ontario, where France's leaders met the Iroquois to complete their pacts of friendship and cooperation that were to last for many years.

Two summers ago Princess Juliana of the Netherlands found refuge along the St. Lawrence. One of her first recreational activities was to make a tour of the islands, just like any other visitor, in one of the sightseeing craft. Her journey was marked by another marine pageant, this time a fleet of modern craft that darted through the channels, its passengers hoping for a glimpse of the royal party.

Visitors to the Thousand Islands this summer, if they have an imaginative sense, can see a whole parade of great names floating in the waters that surround the Thousand Islands.

Cartier, Champlain, Frontenac, De La Salle, the early French explorers who opened a new continent, are there. Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame, and Gen. Jeffrey Amherst, too. Charles Dickens, who found little to appreciate in America but who loved these islands; General Grant and General Sheridan, forgetting the heartbreak of Civil War in politics and travel were among the foremost visitors of the last century.

"Seeing the islands" has been a popular pastime here for more than a century. In recent years, thousands of vacationists have made the river cruise in comfortable craft, powered with high-speed motors. St. Lawrence rivermen always have been good boat builders and their "rubber neck" cruisers maintain the tradition.

Navy Prepares to Take Control Of Sale of Ready-Made Uniforms

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The Navy is prepared today to take over control of retail sale of ready-made uniforms for naval officers and chief petty officers under a system of contracts and marketing.

Contracts, the Navy said, have been executed with Cohen and Goldman Company, New York and Baltimore, and the Joseph and Fiess Company, Cleveland. The contracts prescribed quality, maximum price and production regulations, the Navy said, and control will be exercised through issuance of materials for wholesale uniform manufacture.

Sale of the uniforms under the new arrangement, the Navy said, probably will be started in October in 28 cities in the United States and at four points outside.

The Navy said decision to control retail sales of ready made uniforms was based on the necessity for conservation of materials.

"Control is also necessary because of the sale of uniforms of dubious quality and reports of exorbitant sales prices," the Department said.

It added: "It is not the intention of the Navy Department to interfere with the production of custom tailored or made to measure uniforms but the Department has announced its readiness to take action to combat abuses of quality or price in these types of uniforms."

Among the cities at which ready-made uniforms will be distributed are: Annapolis, Md.; Boston, Brooklyn, Charleston, S. C.; Jacksonville, Miami, and Key West, Fla.; New Orleans, New London, Conn.; Newport, R. I.; New York City, Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Portland, Me.; Providence, R. I.; Washington, D. C.; Balboa and Colon, Canal Zone, and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Sub-Chaser Attacks Despite Open Seams

MIAMI, Fla., July 17 (AP)—The Navy yesterday released the story of how a game sub-chaser crew, with one engine of their craft disabled, made an attack on a submarine and then limped into port with her seams open.

The disclosure was made while Secretary of Navy Frank Knox made an inspection of the sub chaser school here.

A new crew on a new patrol chaser spotted a submarine in Florida waters, related Lieut. Commander F. E. McDaniel, commander of the school.

As the chaser rushed in to drop the first depth charges one of the engines broke down and the speed was cut to 10 knots—too slow for the boat to race away from the concussion of the underwater explosions.

But without hesitation, the skipper went ahead with the attack and the crew tossed over the charges.

The explosions opened up the seams in the chaser, but the skipper kept the boat circling until every charge aboard had been dropped.

CCC Requests Uniforms Be Kept From Objectors

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—A Civilian Conservation Corps, now being dismantled, made one last request of the war Department yesterday in turning over to the Army the olive-green uniforms once worn by 3,000,000 CCC youths.

It asked that "the use to which the War Department puts these uniforms be other than that of clothing conscientious objectors" in work camps and said a survey had shown there wasn't a former CCC man among them.

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The Home Forum

I Like Weather

I USED TO KNOW an old farmer who would appraise the skies with an infallible eye and announce solemnly: "Looks zif we're goin' to git us some weather. Yes, sir, there's weather coming." And it was never long until the rains came, or else the snow.

I am glad that I grew up in a rugged climate. I am glad that I learned young to put my strength against the strength of a storm, to bear the needles of sleet on my face, and to feel the driving rain on my body. When I see cars waiting in front of schools on rainy days, and mothers waiting in school halls, standing patiently with umbrellas and raincoats and galoshes and other stifling protectiveness, I am moved with pity for the children who must put on and get under and ride in all those hampering things. My mother was wiser. She did not deny me the joy of prancing home through the rain, wet to the skin, my already straight hair plastered against my head in more emphatic and unlovely straightness than usual.

* * *

"Do you want to hear my feet squush?" I would inquire proudly of my family on rainy days. My sister was just old enough to consider this a little vulgar. "No," she would say, "we don't. Go change your shoes." I would go, but I would squush loudly through the hall. If my sister could still hear me when I had reached the top of the stairs, I considered that I had had a successful day.

The only raincoat I ever owned my father bought for me when I was seven. It was a little red cape, real rubber on the inside (the cellophane generation will not know what I am talking about), and it had a dear little rounded hood fastened to it. It was heavy and smelled like inner tubes. I was inordinately proud of it. I would not for the world have worn it in the rain. My father insisted. My mother persuaded. My big sister cajoled. I was adamant. I kept the raincoat in my closet, except on bright days when I occasionally wore it to school so that the other children would know that I had it. For not many little girls in my school had raincoats, and not one of them had a red one.

No, my mother did not deny me the joy of getting wet, of being intimately acquainted with weather. Nor did she deny me its disciplining influence. For, besides acquiring a joy in simple things, a child learns a great deal in his conflict with weather. He learns endurance, hardness, self-reliance.

* * *

Rain. I am always a little puzzled why people are annoyed or depressed by it. I can look back and remember certain rains as specifically and as joyously as I remember certain Christmases and birthdays and be transported again to their loveliness. There was, for instance, a summer rain in Kentucky two years ago. After weeks of hot, dry weather, the temperature dropped and the rain came. It rained all night, all day, a slow, delicious, cold summer rain. All morning it beat pleasantly against the windows. We wore our sweaters and talked of lighting a fire in the living-room. I watched the rain blow against the silver maples. I saw it patter through the plum trees, the little green plums with their first flush of purple glistening through the gray mist. I put my book aside.

"I think I'll pick the raspberries," I said.

To pick raspberries, with the warm sun on your back, is a simple and unforgettable experience. To pick raspberries with the cool rain on your face is a joy so sharp that it cannot be described. It can only be remembered. I took the box of scarlet dripping berries to the kitchen. Then I skirted the edge of the long tobacco fields, climbed the fence, and began my journey.

* * *

The little sloping rye fields lay ahead, their shocks of grain pungent in the dampness, their stubble sharp against my ankles. The sweet wet air filled my nostrils. The quiet grayness pressed against my eyes. I looked through it to the faint line of hills in the distance. In a little while, I shall go back. I shall read the headlines. I shall turn the dial and listen with dread and shame and despair. Yet I have had this, the rain on my face, the wet yellow grain, the safe gray sky above me. Let me remember this forever—

* * *

And those wet cool days in the Smokies. I should never want to climb Mt. Mitchell now, or Pisgah, on a bright day for fear of shutting out the memory of those days we climbed them in the rain; the wet ferns and laurel about us, the dripping rhododendron brushing against our car, the pine path sweet beneath our feet, and the long lovely rain until night came.

I remember rain as I tramped the streets of New York; its ancient imperturbable quality as it fell on the hurrying crowds. I remember rain as I looked up the Hudson toward George Washington Bridge, the gray mist shrouding its fairy-like lovelliness.

I remember rain in my own city, beating against those buildings I love, the beautiful ones, the ugly ones; rain against my apartment windows, cold, persistent, lovely. Rain outside and I safe within, among the things I love. I am secure up here. Down there men walk the streets, cold, despairing, hungry. I must remember rain is sweet only to those who are secure. I must identify myself with them, their need, their long despair, their courage. I shall walk in the rain—

* * *

I can never be lonely. I can match my strength with the strength of the wind and the rain wherever I am. I can never live long enough for the challenge of wind and rain to grow old.

"Yes, sir, looks zif we're goin' to git us some weather. Them clouds shore is full of weather."

I look up hopefully. I like weather.

DOROTHY DE ZOUCHE

Intruder

Down through the meadow, the wind runs,
Snatching,
Catching at things that don't belong to him,
Blowing the petals,
Stirring the grasses,
Scuffing and scruffing at everything he passes.

If you'd know the opinion of petals and
grasses,
Of small flowers,
Tall flowers that the wind passes,
Go to the stone wall,
Through the red clover,
You can still hear the poplars talking him
over.

PHYLLIS SMART YOUNG

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WOMAN WITH A RAKE": *A Painting by Jean François Millet (1814-1875)*

SILHOUETTED against a luminous, summer sky, the young woman raking hay is a heroic figure. The other workers in the field can be seen behind her through the haze of a hot afternoon. This is one of the familiar scenes of French farm life in which Millet sought unchanging human values. Born the son of a French peasant, he was encouraged and aided in his early artistic endeavors by his father, who was a deeply religious man, of a noble and refined nature. Throughout his youth, he had worked on his father's farm, so that he well knew the harsh, fatiguing labor of the country people and their sterling qualities. Like Tolstoy, he became a conscientious defender of the peasant against the false and unjust derision in which they were held by European society. He called himself, the Norman peasant.

In his portrayal of all the varied activities of everyday life on the farms of Barbizon, the work in the fields and vineyards, the simple home scenes, Millet drew again and again, in pastel, etching, and woodcut, the familiar, commonplace subject of a woman with a rake. This painting in the Metropolitan Museum of Art reveals a mature and philosophical interpretation. The dark kerchief shadows the young woman's face so that her individuality is lost. Dominating the canvas, in spite of the poverty and the plain, clumsy clothes, she stands with unconscious simplicity and easy grace, a timeless and serene symbol of the dignity of hard work and human worth.

A. R. H.

"The child of His care"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HE SHALL FEED his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom" (Isaiah 40:11). How beautifully does this Biblical passage depict God's great love and His tender care for His children! As we realize this fact, we rise above fear and belief in evil. We see that He will indeed guide us, and that safe in His loving arms we are protected from all harm.

Great is the need today for this realization of the omnipotence of God, divine Love, and His tender care. Through the earnest study of Christian Science the understanding of God as the infinite Father-Mother, and man as His beloved child, ever safe in His omnipotent care, can be gained.

Endued with the true understanding of God as omnipotent Love, each one can demonstrate that he is protected by divine power. Whatever dangers may appear, the realization of God's love will enable us to prove that we dwell "in the secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1), and that no evil can touch us. Regardless of what conditions may seem to be, when we realize that God is omnipotent Love, and that we are His beloved children, we are freed from fear, and thus gain a positive sense of protection.

Great was the Master's trust in God, divine Love! His realization of God's omnipotent care protected him in every situation. His unswerving trust in God kept him from believing in death and enabled him to come forth from the tomb, showing that reliance on divine Love and Life does indeed deliver from all evil, even from the belief of death as having power to destroy life.

When faced with danger, let us remember how wonderfully Christ Jesus was protected, how fearless his realization of God's omnipotent care made him even in the face of death. His trust in God enabled him to overcome the temptations in the wilderness, when aggressive evil suggested that he misuse his understanding of divine power. Let us remember that his understanding of man's relation to divine Love enabled him resolutely to reject error for what it is—nothing. Through the power of divine Love, he overcame all manner of sickness. So when claims of sickness present themselves let us remember this and turn to the fact of divine Love's ever-presence and omnipotence, realizing that Love ever imparts a sense of health, joy, and freedom. When aggressive suggestion would make us believe that evil is real and present or that it is powerful, let us remember the Master's unswerving loyalty to the fact of the ever-presence and omniactivity of divine Love.

We cannot gain the understanding of God as omnipotent Love, tenderly caring for His children, if we allow false traits, such as selfishness, hatred, revenge, jealousy, envy, to remain in our thought. We must cast out these errors by the understanding of God's allness, which we gain through Christian Science. In the first chapter of Genesis we are told that man is made in God's image and likeness. Since God is divine Love, man, His image and likeness, must be loving, lovely, and lovable. This shows us that by holding to the fact that man is the reflection of divine Love we can overcome false tendencies. As we cast out errors of belief we begin to express universal love, and this spiritual love enables us to be aware of the presence of God, divine Love. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, pp. 8, 9): "Spiritual love makes man conscious that God is his Father, and the consciousness of God as Love gives man power with untold furtherance. Then God becomes to him the All-presence—quenching sin; the All-power—giving life, health, holiness; the All-science—all law and gospel."

Because he knew that God is omnipotent Love and man is the object of His tender care, the Master was calm, fearless, and confident: he consistently expressed a sense of spiritual power, of joy and peace. In manifesting love, purity, unselfishness, fearlessness, perfect trust in God as divine Love, he showed us the true nature of God as Love and proved that man is His beloved son. He said to his followers (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." In the Glossary in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 589) Mrs. Eddy gives the following definition: "JAPHET (Noah's son). A type of spiritual peace, flowing from the understanding that God is the divine Principle of all existence, and that man is His idea, the child of His care."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

"Ett barn i Hans vård"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

"HAN FÖR sin hjord i bet såsom en herde, han samlar lammen i sin famn och bär dem i sitt sköte" (Jes. 40:11). Hur vackert detta bibelställe skildrar Guds stora kärlek och Hans ömma vård om Sina barn! När vi inse detta faktum, höja vi oss över fruktan och tron på det onda. Vi inse, att Han i sanning skall leda oss och att, när vi tryggt vila i Hans kärlekxfulla famn, äro vi skyddade mot allt ont.

Stort är behovet nu för tiden av detta förverkligande av Guds, den gudomliga Kärlekens, allmakt och Hans ömma omsorg. Genom allvarligt studium av Kristen Vetenskap kan man förvärva förståelsen av Gud såsom den oändliga Fadern-Modern och människan såsom Hans älskade barn, som alltid är tryggt i Hans allsmäktiga omsorg.

Envar som äger den sanna förståelsen av Gud såsom allsmäktig Kärlek kan demonstrera, att han är beskyddad av gudomlig makt. Vilka faror som än må uppstå, skall förverkligandet av Guds kärlek sätta oss i stånd att bevisa, att vi dväljas "under den Högstes beskärm" (Ps. 91:1), och att intet ont kan nå oss. Oavsett hurudana omständigheterna må tyckas vara, bliva vi befriade från fruktan, när vi inse, att Gud är allsmäktig Kärlek, och att vi äro Hans älskade barn, och sålunda vinna vi en verklig förnimmelse av beskydd.

Stor var Mästarens tillit till Gud, gudomlig Kärlek! Hans förverkligande av Guds allsmäktiga omsorg bevarade honom i alla situationer. Hans orubbliga förtröstan på Gud avhöll honom från tro på döden och gav honom förmåga att träda ut ur graven, varigenom han visade, att tillit till gudomlig Kärlek och Liv verkligen befriar från allt ont, ja, till och med från föreställningen, att döden har makt att tillintetgöra liv.

När vi stå inför en fara, låtom oss då minnas, hur underbart Jesus var beskyddad, hur oförfärad hans förverkligande av Guds allsmäktiga omsorg gjorde honom till och med inför döden. Hans förtröstan på Gud satte honom i stånd att övervinna frestelserna i öknen när det aggressiva onda ingav honom tanken att missbruka sin förståelse av gudomlig makt. Låt oss minnas, att hans förståelse av människans förhållande till gudomlig Kärlek gav honom förmåga att beslutsamt tillbakavisa villfarelsen såsom vad den är—intet. Genom den gudomliga Kärlekens makt övervann han alla slag av sjukdom. Låt oss då erinra oss detta, när sjukdom framställer sina krav, och vända oss till faktum om den gudomliga Kärlekens alltid-närvaro och allmakt samt förverkliga för oss, att Kärlek alltid skänker en förnimmelse av hälsa, glädje och frihet. När aggressiva suggestioner söka förmå oss att tro, att det onda är verkligt och närvarande eller att det är mäktigt, låt oss då minnas Mästarens orubbliga lojalitet mot faktum om den gudomliga Kärlekens alltidnärvaro och allverksamhet.

Vi kunna icke vinna förståelsen av Gud såsom allsmäktig Kärlek, som ömt vårdar Sig om Sina barn, om vi tillåta felaktiga karaktärsdrag såsom självviskhet, hat, hämnd, svartsjuka eller avund att förbliva i vår tanke. Vi måste driva ut dessa villfarelser genom förståelsen av Guds allhet, vilken vi ernå genom Kristen Vetenskap. I första kapitlet av Första Moseboken få vi veta, att människan skapats till Guds avbild och likhet. Enär Gud är gudomlig Kärlek, måste människan, Hans avbild och likhet, vara älskande, älsklig och värd att älskas. Detta visar oss, att då vi vidhålla det faktum, att människan är återspeglingen av gudomlig Kärlek, kunna vi övervinna felaktiga anlag. När vi driva ut villfarelsens föreställningar, börja vi uttrycka universell kärlek, och denna andliga kärlek ger oss förmåga att varsebliva Guds, den gudomliga Kärlekens, närvaro. Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, säger (*Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, sidd. 8, 9): "Andlig kärlek gör människan medveten om att Gud är hennes Fader, och medvetandet om Gud såsom Kärlek giver människan makt i outsägligt mått. Då blir Gud för henne All-närvaron—som betvingar synd, Allmakten—som giver liv, hälsa, helighet, Allvetenskapen—all lag och evangelium."

Emedan Mästaren visste, att Gud är allsmäktig Kärlek och människan är föremålet för Hans ömma omsorg, var han lugn, oförfärad och förtröstansfull. Han uttryckte konsekvent medvetandet om andlig makt, om glädje och frid. Genom att manifestera kärlek, renhet, osjälviskhet, oförskräckthet, fullkomlig tillit till Gud såsom gudomlig Kärlek, visade han oss Guds sanna natur såsom Kärlek och bevisade, att människan är Hans älskade barn. Han sade till sina anhängare (Joh. 14:27): "Frid lämnar jag efter mig åt eder, min frid giver jag eder; icke giver jag eder den såsom världen giver. Edra hjärtan vare icke oroliga eller försagda." I Ordförklaringen i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (sid. 589) giver oss Mrs. Eddy följande definition: "*Jafet* (Noas son). En typ av andlig frid, härflytande från förståelsen, att Gud är den gudomliga Principen för all tillvaro och att människan är Hans idé, ett barn i Hans vård."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Watch Your Speech

FORTUNATE IT IS . . . that self-cultivation in the use of English must chiefly come through speech; because we are always speaking, whatever else we do. . . . A recognition of the beauty of well-ordered words, a strong desire, patience under discouragements, and promptness in counting every occasion as of consequence,—these are the simple agencies which sweep one on to power. Watch your speech, then. That is all which is needed. Only it is desirable to know what qualities of speech to watch for. I find three,—accuracy, audacity, and range. . . . Too frequently words signify nothing in particular. They are merely thrown out in a certain direction, to report a vague and undetermined meaning or even a general emotion. The first business of everyone who would train himself in language is to articulate his thought, to know definitely what he wishes to say, and then to pick those words which compel the hearer to think of this and only this. For such a purpose two words are often better than three. The fewer the words, the more pungent the impression. . . . Here is Ben Jonson's description of Bacon's language: "There happened in my time one noble speaker who was full of gravity in his speech. No man ever spoke more neatly, more pressly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered. No member of his speech but consisted of his own graces. His hearers could not cough or look aside without loss. He commanded when he spoke, and had his judges angry or pleased at his discretion." — From "Self-Cultivation in English," by GEORGE HERBERT PALMER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

As Chicago Impressed The East

SUNDAY SUPPERS at the Newberrys'. Baby pink crabs floating unexpectedly in the thick richness of oyster soup. Cold chicken and mysterious salads "made out of everything," all tasting so rapturously better to Minnie than the suppers at home. . . .

Yet it wasn't because of the food that memory lingers lovingly on the suppers. Festivity was here; keying up; excitement. One never knew just what would develop, just who would be there. For Walter Newberry, whether from the hospitality enjoined at St. James, or from more astute business reasons, had a habit of sending out his man, Jacob, Ernestine's brother, to look over the strangers in the city with orders, if he saw any "with a certain air," to bring them home to supper.

It was on these Sunday nights, then, that Jacob Theiss became a person of importance. . . . Jacob was out to find guests fit for the Newberry table.

Even if the stranger had no interests in "Chicago Additions," Jacob understood it was well to show him how cultivated Chicagoans live. He had probably never heard of Harriet Martineau, brought sharply up a generation earlier, no more by the hardships of the raw West she had come to view than by Chicago's first citizen, John Kinzie, who executed for her benefit astounding Indian war-dances, while remaining a cultivated Episcopal gentleman. Jacob had probably never read that marveling passage of hers when, sighing with relief, she took her departure: "There is some allowable pride in the place about its society. It is a remarkable thing to meet such an assemblage of educated, refined, and wealthy persons as may be found there, living in small, inconvenient houses on the edge of a wild prairie." Jacob knew nothing of New England blue-stockings or transcendentalists. But he did know that the East must be impressed!

Were there not the Healy portraits—Miss Mary's in the shimmering white over beyond the square piano in the front parlor? The master's own, over the rare books that only Ernestine was allowed to dust, in the mullioned library? And, even more impressive than books and portraits, were there not Mr. and Mrs. Newberry themselves?—From "Julia Newberry's Sketch Book," by TRACY D. MYGATT. (New York: Norton.)

To Travel in Both Time and Space

THE STORY OF the past as it has reached us is, indeed, in many respects like the ruin of some ancient amphitheater or medieval monastery. Some sections are better preserved than others, some parts are gone entirely, others have been faultily restored by later writers who failed to catch the spirit of the original. In some places nothing is left but a shapeless core of vague statements or a few bare dates and facts. Elsewhere we get a vivid glimpse of the life of the past in its original coloring. Sometimes the story has improved with age, as ruins are sometimes beautified by becoming weather-beaten or overgrown with moss. . . .

History is not a mere record of events, but tries to understand the life of the past. The pilgrim seeking the way to the past must first of all, like Christian at the wicket gate, free himself from the burden of all his present prejudices and even principles. . . . To see the scenes of the past he must borrow the eyes of the past. What men did then will mean little to him unless he comprehends their motives, their ideas, and their emotions, and the circumstances under which they acted. One of the greatest benefits derivable from the study of history is this entering into the life and thought of other people in other times and places. Thereby we broaden our own outlook upon the world as truly as if we had traveled to foreign countries or learned to think and express ourselves in another language than our own. History, indeed, alone makes it possible for us to travel both in time and space.—From "The History of Medieval Europe," by LYNN THORNDIKE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Down the Summer Lanes of England

MUNCASTER has the loveliest situation a house could well have, looking out from a slight eminence over charming river-mouth and lightly wooded valley to high hills.

Down the coast road we go, running fairly high between flowery banks, till we reach a lovely ancient stone-built village with the unfortunate name of Bootle. To see it is to love it. The grey stone and the whitewashed stone: the little ferns springing out of the crevices! And if your tastes are that way, you may also love the old font and the Askew brass in the church.

This trip on the soft-aired western side of the fells is a very flowery one. The hedges are not kept cut here as they are in arable-farming districts, and I doubt if in late June or early July you would find more sweetly adorned roadsides anywhere. In the limestone outcrops there is the rich, almost startling blue, of the cranesbill, and with or without limestone there are foxgloves in regiments, wild roses in thick-starred garlands—and such roses, all gradations of pink from pearl-colour to the vivid almost-crimson which is characteristic of the north country: and honeysuckle in delicate abundance, and campion and meadowsweet, and all the common lovelies such as transparent red sorrel, lacy things of the family *umbelliferae*, and every variety of tall showery-headed grass. In the narrow lanes the sprays of grass, the roses and the honeysuckle whip the sides of one's car; and sometimes on the so-called main roads, too.—From "English Lakeland," by DOREEN WALLACE. (New York: Scribner.)

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The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Offensive Missions ..... ***By Joseph C. Harrison***

Washington's appetite is being whetted for more dynamic news. Three key figures in this country's war program have suddenly turned up in London and Chunking and it appears that something vitally important may be in the making. Fitted against the background of this summer's perilous advance of the Axis in Russia, China and North Africa, these trips by personal representatives of the President can hardly be considered as doing other than bearing upon major American moves to relieve the intolerable pressure upon this country's Allies.

Arriving at their destinations almost simultaneously, Laughlin Currie, the White House authority on China, is now conferring with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, while Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., lend-lease administrator, and William C. Bullitt, special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, are sitting down with the highest officials of the British Government.

The importance of the Currie mission was revealed when the White House announced that President Roosevelt was sending his Chinese expert directly to the Generalissimo. Meanwhile, Mr. Bullitt stated upon arrival in London that his visit was of such immediate significance that he could not even talk about it in the most general terms.

Persons here are not discounting the fact that the lend-lease administrator and the Navy Department's trouble-shooter arrived in London at the moment when Russian newspapers and spokesmen were renewing the request for a second land front against Germany on the Continent of Europe. It is obvious that the flow of lend-lease material and the question of naval activity in the North Atlantic would be among the first things considered in the event of an Anglo-American invasion of the Continent.

Heightening of Transportation

So far as is known the movement of military equipment to the British Isles has been moving as fast and as efficiently as is permitted by the tight shipping situation. Mr. Stettinius' visit would therefore seem to presage a heightening of the transportation effort in anticipation of major developments.

Although Mr. Bullitt is expected to spend most of his time in the British Capital, it is understood that his present assignment includes an on-the-spot visual survey of the naval situation as it now exists off the coast of Western Europe. While the precise movements of high government officials are concealed beneath censorship, it is permissible to say that Washington would not be surprised if Mr. Bullitt came back to this country with first-hand knowledge of naval conditions from Norway to Portugal.

The Currie visit to Chungking is being analyzed against authoritative reports that the Chinese situation is extremely serious. Despite optimistic reports to the contrary, the air transportation service from India to the airfield at Kunming is carrying only a small portion of the military equipment formerly shipped over the Burma Road.

Chinese leaders are still complaining that Washington is inclined to believe that China, which has resisted the Japanese for five long years, can continue to do so indefinitely, even though the former means of obtaining outside assistance no longer exist. Lend-Lease shipments to China have been pitifully small and it is no exaggeration to say that rural China is still forced to wage war with only the limited quantity of small arms which its handicraftsmen laboriously turn out.

Hundreds of Thousands Idle

There is some feeling in the Capital that Mr. Currie's visit may prove to be nothing more than an attempt to boost Chinese morale with a promise of better days and more equipment to come. If this is so, it would seem to be a waste of time, since the space occupied by the White House emissary might better have been occupied by a packing case of rifles.

On the other hand, the rapid growth of Allied offensive power in the Southwestern Pacific, which does not seem to have been matched by any important strengthening of Japanese might during the past two or three months, may be connected with Mr. Currie's visit. The Chinese, like the Russians, have complained that hundreds of thousands of Allied troopers are being kept idle while their armies are bearing the full shock of the Axis attack. Chungking and Moscow argue that the necessity for diverting some Axis strength is so great as to justify tremendous risks on the part of the United States and Britain.

Most commentators emphasize that the Anglo-American combine is still in the process of assembling strength for eventual offensive against both the European and Asiatic ends of the Axis. The feeling is growing, however, that preparations can sometimes take too long and that, by the time Washington and London feel they are prepared, the situation in Russia and in China may have become so bad that the over-all picture may be worse than at the present time.

Since this conviction is becoming more general, it is not unlikely that the Bullitt, Currie, and Stettinius missions are offensive, not defensive, in character.

The Country Speaks: California

'Beat' Is Lifeline of World Freedom ..... ***By Nate White***

The work of the men and officers of the nation's minesweeping and patrol forces on all coasts is little known, little sung. It is essential to security, here at home, and on the war fronts.

Recently I spent a day aboard one of the Navy's minesweepers in the highly traveled sea lanes which are part of this nation's supply lines to its Pacific and Southwest Pacific outposts.

The job these men on the sweeps and patrols do—night and day—is usually a thankless one. They assemble aboard their little craft in the cold, foggy hours when the nation sleeps. Without ceremony they depart for the open sea, the speed cones of their ships set at "full." Off to locate and destroy enemy mines. Off to spot and report suspicious craft.

If a minesweeping force or a patrol force delayed one night or one day in carrying out its mission, a transport for Australia or Alaska might be sunk, a merchant ship might be lost, a valuable naval unit might be fouled.

Night and day without surcease these minesweepers and patrols go about their missions, cheerfully, proudly, efficiently. They know when they leave home or their naval base they are off on a dangerous mission, a seemingly boring mission, a seemingly insignificant mission. Their work may never reach the street by the 72-point headline route. Yet these men on duty on the nation's coasts are heroes—as yet unsung.

Lieut. K. H. Smith, the skipper of the minesweeper to which I was assigned, is a cheerful youth, bright-eyed, and keenly interested in his work. He is proud of his little boat. No admiral could be prouder. He pointed out his 24-hour clock. He showed me all the latest communications devices, the most highly developed minesweeping equipment. The big ships of Uncle Sam's Navy have nothing on this minute craft. Its power department is superb. This, the skipper knows. His attitude animates the work of the entire crew. Each mission is an adventure. Each assignment is a fresh experience in protecting and defending the nation's supply lines. With this man, even "chow time" is fun.

Nothing escapes the men on these forces. One might think they are off guard, bored, because not directly engaged on a combat mission. Yet ceaselessly they clamber about their rolling, tossing craft, scanning the mountainous waves for possible hostile ships, signaling with other craft of the minesweeping force on the accuracy of the sweep. They seldom put down their high-powered glasses. Their "beat" is the lifeline of world freedom, and they know it.

Other factors enter in. One day there is fog. Another day the wind is high, and the waves are more than the usual problem. Normally a rough rider, on such days the minesweeper pitches. It rolls. It stumbles and tumbles. It rocks and seesaws. All at the same time. On a recent run one of these boats took a 62-degree roll to starboard. Water hit the bridge. The top deck was awash. Hesitatingly the little craft righted itself. None has ever turned over. The day I was aboard, even the skipper was caught off guard on a roll. He went bouncing across the bridge.

At the start of the war, aerial patrols, as well as all other defensive operations on the Pacific Coast, were super-alert. One time, so an officer on the sweep told me, a patrol plane mistook a sweeper's paravane or "pig" for a submarine and shelled it. Now such a mistake would not occur.

Of course, the missions of minesweepers and patrols are secret. Ship lanes on the nation's coasts are varied many, many times daily. Approaches to the great shipping centers are heavily protected. A "Scapa Flow" or a "Pearl Harbor" at any of our greatest centers would be excellent propaganda material for any of our enemies, even if military ends were not served. This the harbor defenses are intent on preventing. Hence each time the minesweepers go to sea different courses must be charted, different problems solved. By insuring a total sweep of the highways of the sea which approach the nation, these unsung men of the Navy's Mine Force chug out several knots for victory.

To Change the Subject:

'Close Up' With Nature ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

The pitfalls of traveling furiously were epitomized for me in the response of a globe-trotting woman, when someone mentioned the Taj Mahal. "The Taj Mahal!" she exclaimed. "Didn't we see that? Now, let me see—yes, I think we saw the Taj Mahal." So fleeting was the impression that architectural gem—one of the most beautiful buildings in the world—made upon this traveler, that, a short time afterwards, she was not sure that she had actually seen it at all.

A distinguished professor whom I knew used to call this taste for furious traveling "a propensity for multiplying landscape." He would try to discourage his friends and acquaintances from overmuch journeying, telling them that they would do better to stop halfway and ponder what they had seen.

Good counsel that, for this season's vacationists, with "No Gas" signs hanging out at filling stations, units running low on rationing cards, and wistful glances being cast at vanishing treads on tires. Considering these restrictions, I decided to accept the professor's advice myself this summer and, for the first time in several years, spent two holiday weeks in the same place. A nature camp was the spot in which I decided to pass those 14 precious days, and, looking back upon them now, I can hardly think of a happier choice.

To enjoy landscape, bird song, and glimpses of wild creatures, while you roll along through the countryside at 40 miles an hour, is a pleasant experience. To dwell in a "close up" with nature, where you come to know the birds as you do your neighbors at home, where you recognize the individualities of trees and see the relationships between them and the creatures that live in their branches and among their roots, is an adventure apart from the common ways of life.

Even the pressure of the first day back at the office cannot keep me from wondering this morning whether the timid little parula warbler has hatched out the eggs she was incubating so faithfully last week, in her tiny and fragile nest in an old spruce at the water's edge. My thoughts insist on straying from editorial duties, occasionally, to consider what the weather may be on the coast of Maine today, and whether the junco nestlings have chosen this morning to make their first flight. Is the gay redstart—the butterfly bird—flitting in and out of the alders where its nest is safely cradled? Have the does eased their close vigil over the fawns and wandered in from the forest to plead with large, soft, gentle eyes for bread? Are the great blue herons soaring high above the bay, their outstretched legs silhouetted against silvery clouds in a composition that recalls the embroidery on a Chinese screen?

On many a chill and bleak winter day, I shall remember with delight a long walk through the woods in the light of the setting sun, while the exuberant song of a hermit thrush in the distance turned the air itself to melody.

And not pleasure alone, but real profit, too, has that holiday of nature study yielded. We come into a closer relationship with any land, and a more intimate understanding of it, as we know more about its fauna and flora. And in these uncertain days, there is a special satisfaction in making ourselves more familiar with the land which, among all the countries of the earth, we think of as "home."

There was inspiration in being among 40 or 50 other campers whose zeal for nature study was of the practical variety, as displayed by three girls from Michigan. Finding transportation difficulties likely to thwart their plans, they had bicycled part way across the continent, to keep faith with their hopes.

To most of us, the National Audubon Society's work for the preservation of bird life on the North American continent is well known. At the Audubon Nature Camp, at Medomak, Maine, we found a diversified program of nature studies and experiences that gave us a well-rounded picture of wild life in that beautiful part of New England that is known familiarly as "down east." The camp's record of an enrollment of more than 1,200 campers, from 38 states, during the first six years of its existence, shows that this voice in the wilderness is meeting an eager response.

U. S. Soldiers Abroad Ask: 'Why Shouldn't We Vote?'

Some servicemen want the vote vehemently, others haven't thought much about it.

By Barbara Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 9—Should soldiers vote? From interviews with many members of the United States armed forces here — at headquarters, in barracks, and in Service Men's clubs—on the question whether they ought to vote while abroad, three main points stand out:

First, that those who want the absentee vote want it very vehemently; second, that many who "just haven't thought about it," nearly all want it when they come to think of it; and, third, that one and all are entirely surprised that there is any question of their not having it. They've heard nothing about this.

If some of the States do fail to accord to their armed forces the right to vote while they are away on duty, the consternation among them will be great when the fact is borne home. Any legislation enacted by their respective States without their participation will surely be regarded by many of them as little short of illegal.

A Part of Democracy

I have found whole roomfulls here unanimously desiring the vote. Canvassing done by some members of the forces themselves has revealed the same thing.

One of them put it this way: "I wouldn't consider it right if I couldn't exercise my right to vote. It is a democratic principle. I would be dismayed with my government if it didn't provide me the means to vote."

An Army officer remarked that he thought the Navy used to be provided with the means to vote because naval friends of his stationed in Puerto Rico during the last presidential election received their ballots by air mail in time to fill in and return.

A Captain in the Army said he was "surprised that the States had a right to determine whether their absent citizens shall be provided with absentee ballots or not." He said he had supposed that it would take an amendment to the Constitution to disenfranchise a voter.

And to this remark a naval officer added that it "does seem strange that men from one State should be allowed to vote and not from another—a bit inconsistent."

Of a considerable number who "just hadn't thought about it" a good many admitted to being exclusively concerned with their present lives and environments and "the war."

"Home politics" to them seem "a longway off," and not as vital as events nearer at hand. Some of these hadn't even considered whether they'd have the vote or not while away, nor did they seem to think it mattered much when first questioned.

All Linked Together

"If the war should last through another presidential election would you mind not being able to vote." This was the following up question I usually asked those who felt this way. It was inevitably a perfect self-starter. Of course they'd mind and they said so.

Suddenly over their usually young but already slightly worried expressions another frown would furrow its way.

It was as though you could almost see them perceiving that politics and war and vote were all linked somehow—that they weren't separate things but all bound up together no matter where the men went or what they did. They were the inescapable responsibilities of democracy.

"Yes, sure," they'd say then. "I think we ought to be able to vote."

At the big pink brick headquarters in London, with its high anti-blast erections about the doorway, it seemed quite natural to be halted for a pass in the soft accents of Georgia and see our soldiers on this unusually hot English summer day in their crisply laundered buff ties and suits. Among other aspects, several of the men discussed the practical side of the question.

"Of course," one of them said, "it will be quite a problem shipping ballots all over the world to millions of men," "and it will be a big problem for the officers," another said, "to see a genuine election through so that there's no ballot stuffing. But it certainly ought to be done."

Isolationism Barred

And out in Kensington at the Eagle Club dormitory one morning the question of absentee voting brought forth one of the most interesting political discussions I have heard for a long time.

During it I discovered that most of the men now regard isolationists as "fifth columnists" and even among those who don't look ahead to any United States "intervention" in Europe after the war there is nevertheless a profound distrust of isolationism as a policy. One of them said: "I surely would want to be able to vote against any isolationist."

And from another corner of the room came a good summary of what many of them have expressed.

"I think," this young man said, "that when you take away a service man's voice on issues of serious scope that it is definitely against the scope of the Constitution because it's the service man of today who is going to be in the field after the war and what he is fighting for he wants to see maintained."

International

The Problems of Absentee Voting Have Already Been Faced by the Canadian Army

Officials preparing Canada House, London, to serve as a mammoth polling place for Canadian troops in Britain and elsewhere overseas. This was previous to the Canadian general elections over two years ago. The ballots were clocked and placed in the box going to the voter's district, then shipped to Canada.

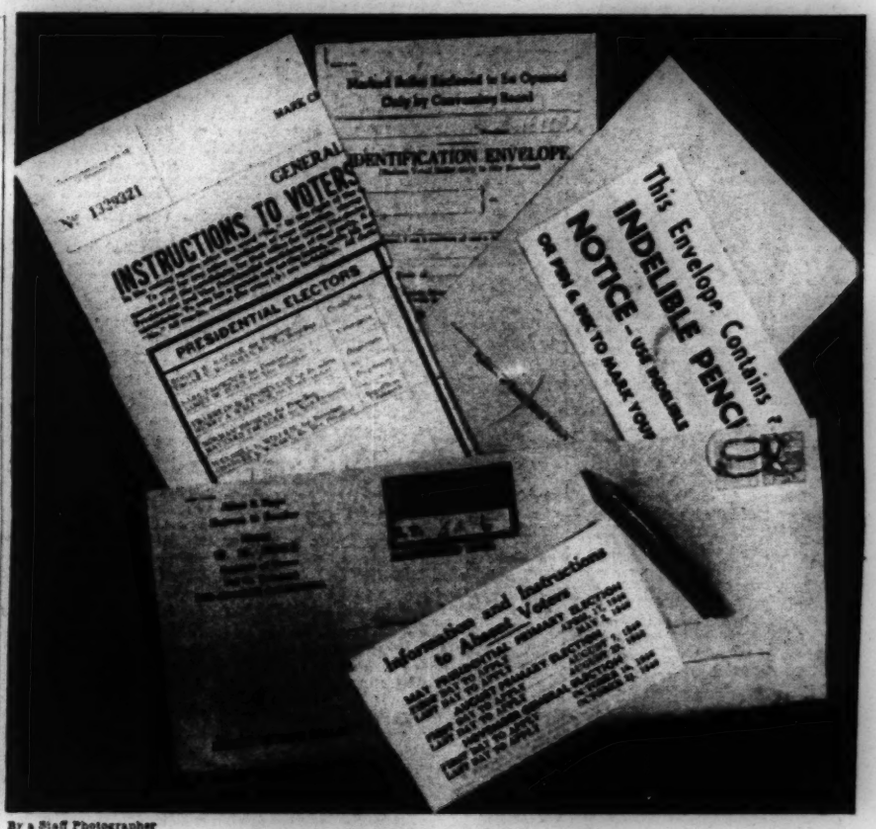
Ramsay Vote Bill Blocked in House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 17

The Ramsay Bill to allow all soldiers in camps in the United States to take part in the forthcoming congressional election by absentee balloting is blocked in the powerful House Rules Committee by a combination of conservative Representatives from poll tax states. However, public pressure may force the measure out momentarily.

The rules committee controls the bills that may come before the House and in practical application it is necessary to have its permission to bring in legislation. It is composed of 10 Democratic members, seven from the South, and four Republican members. Leaders in opposition to the bill by Robert L. Ramsay (D), of West Virginia, are understood to be Eugene E. Cox (D), of Georgia, and Howard W. Smith (D), of Virginia, both states having the poll tax. Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D), of Illinois, hopes to get the bill reported despite opposition.



By a Staff Photographer

Absentee Voting Equipment and Ballot

This packet from California is typical of the equipment furnished by many states for absentee voters. It was sent out previous to the last presidential election. From left to right sticking out of the overall envelope are: the ballot, the identification envelope, which must be notarized at the point where the ballot is filled out, reverse side of return envelope into which is placed the ballot and the identification envelope with a notary public signing across the flap, a special envelope containing an indelible pencil (which the voter may keep!), and on the bottom envelope the instruction leaflet. Such large-scale voting as the A. E. F. would have to manage would probably call for some other method of handling.

Wide World

Men From Mitchel and Roosevelt Fields Lined Up to Vote

Soldiers waiting in line to cast their ballots at District 17, Uniondale, N. Y. This was in last November's election.

Convoys Reach Russian Port After Six-Day Running Fight

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—Two convoys carrying war supplies to a Russian port, one including American ships, fought off German submarines and bombers for days at a time and reached port with the loss of only a few vessels, survivors reported.

[The German High Command on July 10 claimed to have sunk 35 out of a convoy of 38 ships on the way to the Russian port of Archangel, in addition to a United States cruiser. The British Admiralty said then that the claims were "grossly exaggerated." The following story describes the ferocity of German submarine and plane attacks on convoys bound for Russia and may be related to the group of ships which the Germans claimed to have broken up.]

Officers and men of the freighters and escort vessels manned their action posts for six consecutive days in one convoy's battle and for three days in the other.

When the fight was over, at least two German submarines had been sunk by gunfire and depth charges and an undetermined number of attacking planes shot down.

"It was a miracle that in spite of the incessant bombing, so few ships in the convoy were lost," Stoker Frank Robinson said in his account of the six-day fight.

"The trouble began with a lone Fockewulf plane," he continued. "We saw it overhead. That was the beginning of six days and nights of excitement. While it lasted we were bombed an average of ten times a day.

"As soon as we saw the Fockewulf we got busy preparing the ship for action. The first attack came shortly before nightfall.

"They came over in wave after wave of dive-bombers and torpedo planes. The air was filled with the roar of motors and the noise of bursting bombs and anti-aircraft fire.

"That was the beginning. It went on through the night and on into the next day. And then it went on again—for six days and nights. There was little sleep for anybody.

"We couuld only snatch our food between watches. The longest letup they gave us was two hours.

"Once we saw a lone British fighter catapulted off a merchant ship. He went up to mix it with nine German bombers. He got one of them and damaged another and then they got him and we saw him bail out. A corvette picked him up.

"The day came when it was our turn. A bomb hit the ship forward. Before we knew what had happened, three more hit us amidships. For a few seconds we were in a confusion of rending, crashing smoke and the smell of explosives.

"Then the old ship fell away in two halves and those of us who escaped the bombs found ourselves in the sea.

"After we had finally got into a lifeboat, the Germans came back to machine-gun us again. We finally were picked up and the convoy went steadily on.

"We reached a Russian port, but still there was no letup. Ten or twelve times daily they came over trying to set the whole place alight. Thanks to the Russian barrage, which was something terrific, they failed."

Interruptions Are Rule, Rather Than Exception, With Pitcher Dick Newsome

Red Sox Knuckleball Ace Says It Is an Old Story

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If anything is going to happen to interrupt a ball game, it more than likely will come on a day when Dick Newsome is pitching.

"When I pitch it's either the hottest day since 1888, or the sky opens up and floods the place," said the Red Sox knuckleball specialist with a grin.

Earlier in the season a heavy downpour halted a game Newsome was hurling against the Chicago White Sox at Fenway Park. Yesterday an air raid test held up the third contest of the current White Sox series.

"It's odd," Dick went on, "but there have been several times in the past when I had to warm up all over again in the middle of the game.

"I never will forget one day out in San Diego, too, when I warmed up in the rain, walked out to the mound and threw one ball, and the game was called. It never should have been started, but the owner wouldn't postpone it. He wanted the umpires to take the responsibility. I think it was the only game rained out at San Diego in five years. I probably sound like somebody from the Chamber of Commerce, but it almost never rains in that town."

However, this is not offered as an alibi for Newsome's sixth defeat yesterday. The White Sox beat him by putting together two solid hits and a base on balls in one inning, and by scoring an unearned run in another. The run was unearned, though, because Dick himself committed an error. Therefore, the same butterfly ball which stopped the Chicago club seven straight times in 1941, has lost its grip on Jimmy Dykes.

The Rex Sox this morning had slid 7½ games behind the flying Yankees, and chiefly because runs are no longer coming in bunches. At least, not often. They were halted yesterday by Buck Ross, a pitcher who previously this year had won only two games. The only interesting offensive feature of the third game of the White Sox series was the continuation of Dom Di Maggio's hitting streak.

When he pumped one of Ross's fast balls over the barrier in left field with Lou Finney on base in the seventh inning, the Little Professor extended his streak to 22 games. Can it be that he is on the trail of brother Joe's 56-game major league record, established a year ago? Dom now has 10 homers and is just one behind Bobby Doerr. Ted Williams, of course, has 19 and the league lead.

Briefs . . . The Little Professor, at 106 hits this afternoon as he went into the White Sox series final, was six behind league leading Stan Spence of Washington. . . . Doerr was first with 31 doubles; and Williams had leadership with his 19 homers, 87 runs batted in and 75 runs scored. . . . Tex Hughson, at 10 and three, was pushing Spud Chandler of the Yankees for the pitching lead. . . . The Cleveland Indians open a three-game series at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon. . . . The opening single starts at 2 o'clock.

White Sox manager Jimmy Dykes was "arrested" last night at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, taken to police headquarters in a cruising car and presented with a $250 wrist watch subscribed to by fans who sought to alleviate the fine he faced for stalling the last Sunday he played here. . . . The Braves dropped a 7-6 night decision at Cincinnati, with Tom Earley the losing pitcher. . . . Casey Stengel plays one game at Pittsburgh tomorrow and a twin bill on Sunday.

National League

	W	L	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	60	25	.706	
St. Louis	50	31	.617	8
Cincinnati	46	39	.541	14
New York	43	42	.506	17
Chicago	43	47	.478	19½
Pittsburgh	38	43	.469	20
Boston	37	53	.411	25½
Philadelphia	23	60	.277	36

Results July 16
Cincinnati 7, Boston 6.
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 0.
Brooklyn 2, Chicago 1.
New York 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3 (10 innings).

American League

	W	L	P.C.	G.B.
New York	57	28	.671	
Boston	49	35	.583	7½
Cleveland	49	39	.557	9½
Detroit	45	45	.500	14½
St. Louis	43	43	.500	14½
Chicago	36	47	.434	20
Philadelphia	35	55	.389	24½
Washington	32	54	.372	25½

Results July 16
Chicago 3, Boston 2.
New York 8, Cleveland 5.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 6, Detroit 5 (10 ins.)

Smith Will Pitch

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Lefty Al Smith of the Cleveland Indians was slated to pitch against the New York Yankees today and his appearance should bring back sad memories to one Yankee—Joe DiMaggio. It was just a year ago tonight that Smith stopped DiMaggio's 56-game batting streak, with a little help from Jim Bagby in the late innings. Today DiMaggio will risk a new streak that has reached 13 games.

Engel Signs Chinese

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 17 (AP)—Joe Engel, President of Chattanooga's baseball club, has added a Chinese player to his colorful team, which includes one Mexican and three Cuban players.

Ho Sing Ping (pronounced "George Ho" by Engel), an outfielder formerly with Hartford, Conn., in the Eastern League, was signed yesterday by Engel.

Revised Cup Golf Line-Up Is Favorite

DETROIT, July 17 (AP) — The revised American Ryder Cup golf squad, drawing four players from Bobby Jones' successful challengers of 1941, ranked today as a surprisingly narrow favorite to whip Walter Hagen's challenge squad in the two-day Red Cross match starting tomorrow over the difficult Oakland Hills course, scene of two national opens.

Headed by Capt. Craig Wood and reinforced by Ben Hogan, Jimmy Demaret and Gene Sarazen, the Cuppers would seem to be long choices in the rubber match of the war-orphaned series, but Hagen's reputation as a shrewd line-up manipulator probably contributed largely to the popular assumption that the challengers have a bona fide chance to win.

Sealed Line-ups

Hagen, who captained the American forces to four victories in six matches against Great Britain, will come to grips late today with Wood as sealed line-up selections are exchanged for tomorrow's five four-ball foursome matches. Tomorrow night they will disclose their line-ups for 10 singles matches Sunday.

Wood presumably will stick to the only holdover pair from the 1941 cup squad—Byron Nelson and Jug McSpaden—and probably will keep the torrid Texans, Hogan and Demaret intact from the last two challenge squads. Other cuppers are Corp. Vic Ghezzi, Lloyd Mangrum, Horton Smith, Sarazen and Ed Dudley.

Hagen has indicated he will pair Henry Picard and Sam Byrd, Harry Cooper and Lawson Little, Clayton Heafner and Ralph Guldahl and Jimmy Thomson and Sergt. Jim Turnesa. Others available are Dick Metz, Al Watrous, Melvin (Chick) Harbert and Hagen himself who may share a 36-hole assignment tomorrow with Watrous.

Singles Pairings

Singles pairings are still a greater puzzle, but Hogan, Metz and Guldahl all are unbeaten in a pair of previous matches in the domestic series. Guldahl's game is considered particularly adaptable to Oakland Hills, where he won the 1937 national open title.

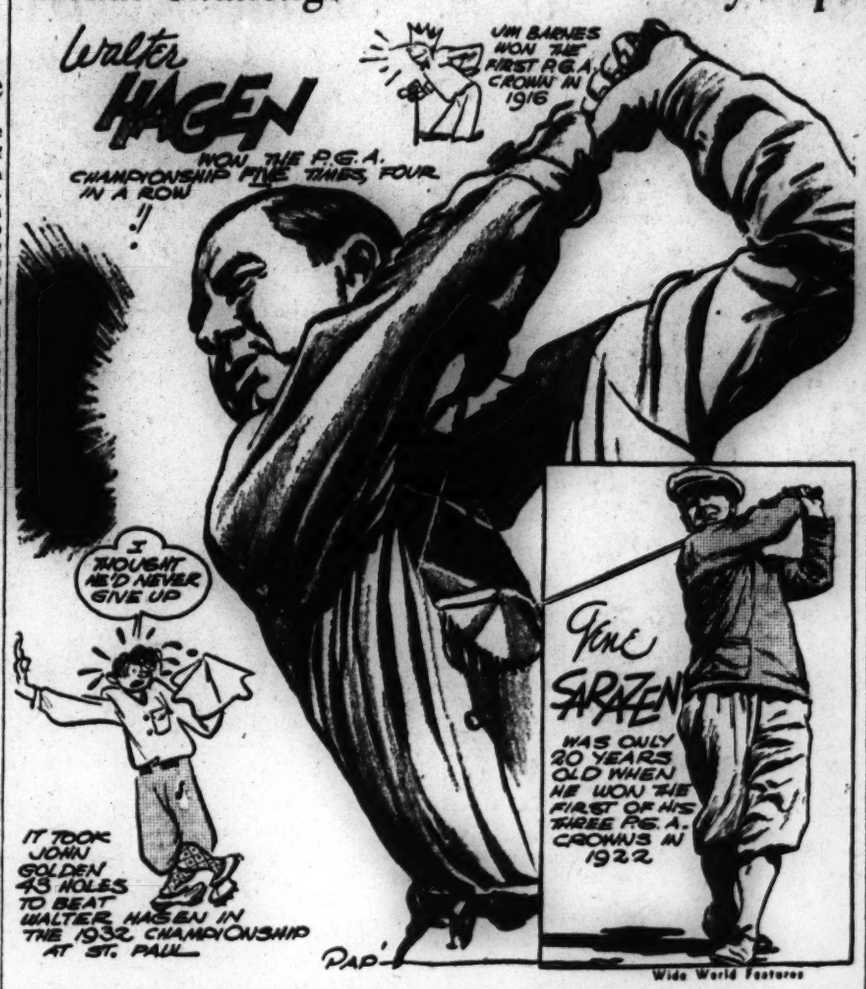
Sarazen, whose challengers lost to the cuppers in 1940, has been shut out both years after compiling a brilliant international record.

Oakland Hills, just short of 7,000 yards, proved difficult to solve in yesterday's practice rounds. Wood was one over par for the best score.

Ganzel Is Released

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 17 (AP)—Babe Ganzel was released last night as manager of the Jacksonville Tars of the South Atlantic League upon recommendation of Bill Terry, General Manager of the New York Giants farm system, and Victor Bradford, slugging centerfielder, was given the post temporarily.

Heads Challenge —By Pap'


Walter HAGEN
WON THE P.G.A. CHAMPIONSHIP FIVE TIMES, FOUR IN A ROW !!
UM BARNES WON THE FIRST P.G.A. CROWN IN 1916
I THOUGHT HE'D NEVER GIVE UP
IT TOOK JOHN GOLDEN 43 HOLES TO BEAT WALTER HAGEN IN THE 1932 CHAMPIONSHIP AT ST. PAUL
GENE SARAZEN
WAS ONLY 20 YEARS OLD WHEN HE WON THE FIRST OF HIS THREE P.G.A. CROWNS IN 1922
PAP'

Wide World Features

In the Dugout

with Rumill

A Ball Player's Day

What is the daily routine of the average unmarried ball player?

10:00 a. m.—Rolls out of bed and walks to the window to look at the weather. Takes time getting dressed without bothering to pick tie that matches shirt.

10:30—Sits down to hearty breakfast of fruit, cereal, ham or bacon and eggs, and five or six slices of toast. On morning he is hungry, a small steak and hash browns are substituted for the egg course.

11:15—Finds a chair in hotel lobby and reads all of the local sport pages to see how many friends he has in the press box. Can't understand why they gave him an error on that play in the first inning the day before. Also finds they have cheated him of at least two hits in the official averages. Reads the funnies.

Reaches Park

12:00—Arrives at the ball park and wants to know why those new bats haven't come. Is told they will be in tomorrow, but reminds clubhouse boy that he said the same thing yesterday, and the day before. Tries on a new pair of shoes and decides that the spikes are in the wrong place. Opens fan mail which he finds stacked in his locker. Wonders why that guy from Scranton keeps writing him to change his stance. After all, with common sense official scoring he would be hitting .300—well, almost.

12:20—Starts putting on his uniform and wants to know why it wasn't sent to the laundry, reminding clubhouse boy that it is ladies' day. Is told that it was laundered only three days ago. Decides to cut an inch or two off shirt sleeves and shouts at boy to bring him a pair of scissors. Boy meanwhile has run out to get somebody else a bottle of milk. Player finally has to make the long, tiresome trek to the trainer's room for the scissors himself.

1:00—Shows up on the field. If not playing that day, he takes batting practice with the pitchers and reserves. If playing, he merely sits around, shags in the outfield or gets into a pepper (bunting) game. Wonders what pitchers waste time hitting for, anyway.

1:30—Picks up a bat and walks up to the batting cage, to wait for his turn. Tries swinging new bat of teammate and thinks he likes it. But after fouling the first two pitches, he goes back to own bat. The other one was too heavy. Yells to batting practice hurler to get the ball over and stop trying to pitch a ball game. Is told to hit the ball and shut up. Hits the next one good and goes away from the cage happy.

2:10—With batting practice over, finds seat on bench to watch visiting club hit. Wishes he could drive a ball like that big No. 4.

2:30—On the field again for fielding practice. Tries out new glove, but finds it still too stiff. Wishes they would put the quality of leather in them that they used to. Makes good stop and tips cap when crowd cheers. Hopes he can make one like it when ball rings.

Likes Movies

3:00—Game gets under way. Helps drive opposing pitcher out in second inning and whistles the rest of the afternoon.

6:00—Has taken shower, pulled on street clothes and is walking slowly back to hotel, pursued by a gang of kids, who want everything from a scrapbook to a taped ball autographed

7:00—Sits at table in dining room with his roomie and goes right down through menu. Misses almost nothing at all. Reminds head waiter on way out that service was a little slow tonight, and wonders if he can have that waitress over in the corner the next time—the cute one with the blonde hair.

8:00—Takes the subway down town with roomie to hunt for good movie. Get settled in good seats, but have to move when two kids sitting in row in front recognize them and insist on carrying on conversation.

11:30—Back at hotel. Buys first edition of morning paper and checks the scores. Also buys a couple of magazines from the standard baseball library—western or detective stories—in case it should rain the next day.

12:00—Goes to bed hoping the visiting team won't use that knuckleball pitcher tomorrow. Wonders if there is any truth to the rumor he will be traded into the second division. Drops off to sleep counting the dates until pay day.

Leafs Acquire Pitcher

TORONTO, July 17 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs of the International League announced yesterday that they had acquired righthanded Pitcher Emmett O'Neill from the Louisville Colonels and were sending the American Association club First Baseman Bob Latshaw on option. Both players are to report immediately.

Negro Players Not Barred In Major Leagues

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis affirmed today that there is no rule against the hiring of Negro players in big league baseball.

Landis spoke of baseball's open-door policy yesterday after Manager Leo Durocher of Brooklyn had been called to his office to explain an article in the Daily Worker which said he had hinted that Negroes were not permitted to play in the big leagues.

The Commissioner said he had told Durocher that there was no rule, "formal or informal, or any understanding, unwritten, subterranean or sub-anything" against hiring of Negroes. He said the possibility of Negroes playing in the major leagues was up to the club owners.

"A manager can have one or 25 Negroes if he cares to," Landis said.

The Commissioner said Durocher denied having stated that Negroes were barred from the big leagues.

N. H. Tennis

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 17 (AP)—Harrison Rowbotham of Brookline, Mass., and Albert Stitt of Wellesley, Mass., the seeded players in the men's division of the New Hampshire State tennis tournament, yesterday advanced with fourth-round victories.

Rowbotham defeated E. D. McKnight of Boston, 6—1, 6—4, and New York, 8—6, 7—5. Bond Garstitt eliminated Harlan Logan of van of Hartford, Conn., defeated W. G. Wirheim of Stamford, Conn., 1—8, 10—8, 6—4, in another fourth-round match.

In the Movies Now

Associated Press

Attending Premiere of Picture

The King of Swat, Babe Ruth, and Mrs. Ruth at the Astor Theater in New York, July 15, to attend the world premiere of "Pride of the Yankees," Samuel Goldwyn's film of the life of Lou Gehrig. The Babe and Lou were teammates and slugging rivals on the New York Yankees for many years. The Babe plays himself in the picture.

Rugged Training Courses For Georgia Student Corps

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17—Georgia Tech's Army R. O. T. C. (they also have a Naval Reserve Unit) has just announced the most thorough and well-rounded athletic program ever undertaken by such a large body of under-graduates at the school.

The program which is being conducted by Cadet Athletic Officers, Capt. Ralph E. Blaster, a star footballer; 2nd Lieut. William Kemp; 1st Lieut. Harry S. Bell, and 1st Lieut. Charles F. Shearer, includes a steeplechase course, an obstacle course, basketball, football, volleyball, softball, and tug-of-war.

Head Coach W. A. Alexander's athletic department has furnished a liberal amount of equipment for each of the above sports, which will be rotated among the battalions so that everyone will have the benefit of every sport at some time during the course of his training.

The steeplechase and obstacle course, located at Rose Bowl Field and Grant Field, respectively, are thought to be about as tough as any the Army has at its regular training camps.

This program, coupled with that of the Tech Naval Reserve, which includes swimming in a pool covered with burning oil, gives every able-bodied student at Georgia Tech a taste of training that will prepare him for the armed forces without having to undergo very much of a physical toughening up after being inducted.

Wallace Butts, who jumped from football coach at Male High School at Louisville, Ky., to assistant coach at the University of Georgia in 1938, and then to head coach in 1939, has been made head of the department of intercollegiate athletics by the University's Athletic Board, in addition to head football coach. This is the equivalent to Athletic Director at Georgia. Butts succeeds Dr. W. O. Payne, who will henceforth confine himself to his duties in the history department of the University, where he is a member of the faculty.

Butts has had marked success since taking over the Bulldog head coaching duties three years ago. Last year he gave Georgia its first Bowl team, when the Bulldogs won the Orange Bowl championship from Texas Christian University on Jan. 1, by a score of 40-26.

The pennant race in the Southern League continues a ding-dong affair, with the first six clubs being closely bunched. Little Rock in first place, is only some eight games ahead of Birmingham in sixth place, with some breaks on the pitching, the Barons could conceivably overhaul the leaders in two to three weeks' time. This makes for plenty of fan interest, although gasoline and tire rationing have cut down what might otherwise have been a banner season at the gate.

However, player sales may play an important part in the financial success or failure of the various clubs this year. Every club has at least one or two men that seem marked for the Majors at fancy prices.

Dew Drops from Dixie—The Atlanta Crackers will raise the 1941 pennant on the centerfield flagpole Sunday between games of a double-header with Memphis. . . . The Crackers, who are seventh in batting, but second in League standing, are being called the hitless wonders.

Bill Keefe, sports editor of the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, has been elected president of the Southern Baseball Writers League. . . . Murray Howell continues to lead the Southern League with a .350 average, according to the latest release of Howe News Bureau Averages. . . . Mell Bray, substitute Georgia fullback, will be inducted into the Army July 21. . . . Cy Morgan, former Philadelphia Athletic star hurler in the days of Chief Bender, Eddie Plank and Jack Coombs, now umpires college games around Durham, North Carolina, when he is not busy doing war work. . . . Since Coombs is baseball coach at Duke, this makes half of this great quartette of pitchers Durham residents. **Eldon B. Lindsey**

Dodgers Release Alex Kampouris; Sign Max Macon

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers have released utility infielder Alex Kampouris to their Montreal farm club and signed Pitcher Max Macon to a Dodger contract.

Macon's purchase was announced last week end and he joined the club at Pittsburgh, sitting on the bench in uniform. But when the Pirates protested that the Dodgers were one over the Major League's 25-player limit, Brooklyn officials said Macon still was under contract to Montreal.

Macon, a southpaw who won nine and lost four in the International League, was slated to pitch one of the games in the St. Louis series opening Saturday.

Whether this development meant that a proposed deal with Washington for Pitcher Buck Newsom had fallen through was not known.

Minor Leagues

Results July 16
By the Associated Press

International League
Syracuse 6, Newark 4.
Toronto 9, Montreal 2.
Baltimore 13, Jersey City 1.
Buffalo 4, Rochester 1.

American Association
St. Paul 4, Kansas City 3.
Kansas City 4, St. Paul 3. (10 inns.)
Minneapolis 7-4, Milwaukee 3-5.
Toledo 3, Indianapolis 2.
Louisville 8, Columbus 1.

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 2.
San Diego 7, San Francisco 1.
Seattle 4, Hollywood 0.
Portland 3, Oakland 1. (1st game 11 innings; 2d game called at end of 3d.)

Texas League
Beaumont 11, Oklahoma City 6.
Fort Worth 4, San Antonio 1.
Tulsa 6, Shreveport 3.
Dallas at Houston postponed.

Southern Association
New Orleans 4-2, Atlanta 2-1. (2d game 8 inns.)
Nashville 7, Memphis 6.
Knoxville 4, Little Rock 3.
Chattanooga 4, Birmingham 3.

Eastern League
Springfield 8, Elmira 6.
Wilkes-Barre 4, Binghamton 3.
Williamsport 4, Hartford 1.
Albany 7, Scranton 3.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	43	4	14	2	14	.372
Williams	302	75	95	19	87	.330
Doerr	283	39	101	11	61	.353
Newsome	60	4	13	0	5	.228
Peaky	325	37	105	0	37	.323
Di Maggio	341	65	106	10	51	.311
Lupien	194	19	51	2	28	.263
Finney	193	28	60	1	29	.256
Tabor	214	26	54	4	24	.253
Fox	164	25	41	0	25	.250
Peacock	132	5	32	0	9	.242
Conroy	163	19	34	4	17	.209
Campbell	12	2	1	0	0	.083
Carey	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Lombardi	136	22	48	2	22	.353
Klutz	134	16	38	1	15	.284
Wasze	297	32	80	1	32	.269
Holmes	324	39	91	3	39	.273
Fernandez	327	39	87	0	37	.266
Miller	243	33	68	4	35	.280
Baboro	54	5	13	1	4	.241
Crosp	138	9	33	2	15	.239
West	303	32	80	10	39	.264
Cecchinello	77	5	13	1	7	.254
Demaree	180	19	41	3	24	.228
Ross	142	13	31	3	14	.218
Sisti	341	39	92	4	32	.270
Masi	27	10	7	0	3	.259
Conway	114	13	30	0	4	.263

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	6	3	0	1.000
Dreyer	19	4	1	.800
Harris	19	4	1	.800
Hudson	17	3	0	1.000
Newsome	17	4	1	.800
Judd	16	3	0	1.000
Wagner	17	3	0	1.000
Ferry	10	1	0	1.000
Ryba	9	2	0	1.000
Bethea	10	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	14	4	0	1.000
Salvo	14	3	0	1.000
Tost	11	2	0	1.000
Cain	18	4	1	.800
Tobin	18	3	1	.750
Javery	18	3	1	.750
Erickson	19	3	1	.750
Wallace	19	3	1	.750
Barney	17	3	1	.750
Donovan	18	1	0	1.000

Lexington Books Sports Day This Sunday for Funds

In an effort to show the small towns of America what to do with reference to raising money through sports for the various war funds, Lexington is staging a baseball game between the Oldtimers and the Paul Reveres (high school team), Sunday, July 19 at 2:30 p. m. at Parker Field, center playground.

As a part of the program to secure national attention to what is being done, Greg Rice, world famous two and three miler, will run an exhibition two-mile against a relay of three Lexington runners. It is the last race of the 1942 outdoor season for Rice. He has not been beaten in two years.

Proceeds go to the Navy Relief Fund with the request they be used on the families of the non-survivors of the U. S. S. Lexington, which was named after the historic Battle of Lexington.

It is hoped that this will be the start of a series of Oldtimers vs. the High School team games in the other small communities of the nation.

Honorary Patrons and purchasers of the first tickets were Lefty Gomez of the Yanks, and Tony Lupien, Red Sox first baseman, both of whom are residents of Lexington.

Survey Discloses All-America Stars Heading USO Clubs

Three All-America athletes are among the personnel directing recreational and social programs for service men at USO clubs, it was disclosed today through a survey made of the field staff of one USO division.

Forrest ("Fod") Cotton, former All-America football star of Notre Dame, is now director of a USO club in Norfolk, Va. J. Edward Mullen, who serves as USO club director in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, made the All-America basketball team while a student at Notre Dame.

A former Olympic track star and holder of several world's records, often referred to as the "world's fastest human"—Ralph Metcalfe—directs a USO club in Anniston, Alabama, for Negro soldiers stationed in nearby Fort McClellan. Metcalfe was an honor student at Marquette University in Milwaukee.

Falkenburg Wins

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Bob Falkenburg of Hollywood, Calif., won the Eastern Junior tennis championship yesterday by defeating Charles Oliver of Perth Amboy, N. J., 8—3, 6—4, 17—15, in a thrilling final at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills.

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Commerce and Finance

Complacency on Inflation Peril Laid to Insistence on Reform

Business and Industry

Treasury Against Sales Levy Even If Tax Bill Falls Short

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Sponsors of the $6,143,900,000 wartime tax bill in the House held fast against any amendment from the floor today and many members said the only hope for revisions rested with the Senate many weeks later.

Despite repeated calls for amendments, Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee, manager of the legislation, said that as far as he was concerned, the bill would pass on Monday in its present form.

During desultory debate yesterday, with only 40 or 50 members in their seats, speakers suggested that virtually every major provision of the measure be revised, ranging from corporation rates to removal of the present exemption from Federal taxation on state and local securities.

Mr. Doughton, urging speedy approval of the $6,143,900,000 tax bill, told the House that the Treasury department would rather fall short of its $8,700,000,000 goal than have a sales tax.

Still Against Sales Tax

Opening three days of debate on the record-breaking revenue bill, he said he had asked Randolph Paul, tax adviser to Secretary Morgenthau, whether he would "rather have the bill remain short or have a sales tax."

"He said he would rather have the bill stay short," Mr. Doughton added.

He told the members that the committee had approved as high taxes on all as it believed could be carried safely. He recalled that corporate and individual taxes which were only about $2,200,000,000 in 1939 would be raised to $18,000,000,000 if the pending bill becomes law.

"In reality this is a $24,000,000,000 tax bill," he said, explaining that he believed it would produce $7,000,000,000 while existing taxes are estimated to yield $17,000,000,000. (The $6,143,900,000 figure is the Treasury's estimate of additional revenue from the pending bill.)

Mr. Doughton said state and other taxes total about $9,000,000,000, which, with the enactment of the bill, would make the overall tax burden of the American people some $33,000,000,000—"about one-third of the national income."

While Mr. Doughton said the bill would raise taxes about as high as the country could stand, Representative Allen Treadway of Massachusetts, veteran Republican committee leader, declared that still more taxes would have to come and that a sales tax eventually would have to be considered. Both he and Mr. Doughton called for a further reduction in non-war expenditures.

No Amendments Allowed

The debate began after a brief flurry over the parliamentary procedure to be followed. The committee and the Administration recommended that no amendments be considered except those approved by the committee itself. They prevailed on a standing vote of 211 to 18, although Representative Rankin (D-Miss.) demanded free opportunity for the House members to prepare any changes. He wanted, he said, to present an amendment aimed at higher returns from huge inheritances.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R-N.Y.) and others said that they always had opposed so-called "gag rules," but favored one for a complicated revenue measure which should be sent to the Senate as quickly as possible.

Chairman Walter George (D-Ga.) has called for Senate Finance Committee hearings to begin on the House bill next Thursday. He estimated his committee would require from four to six weeks for its studies. House members asserted on the floor that the Senate undoubtedly would revise the measure, perhaps in major particulars, raising the prospect that it would be still more weeks before the two versions could be compromised in conference committee.

About one out of very four persons in the United States would have to file income tax returns under the pending $6,143,900,000 revenue bill, the House committee estimated.

In a report to the House, the committee said reductions in personal exemptions from $1,500 to $1,200 for married persons and from $750 to $500 for single persons would require 31,500,000 persons to file returns.

4,600,000 More Returns

"Of this number, 4,600,000 will be returns from persons who would not have filed except for the lowered exemptions," the committee said. "It is estimated that 7,000,000 returns will be made taxable by the lowered exemptions, and it is estimated that additional revenue from such returns will be $109,500,000."

Returns will be required from single persons earnings $9.62 a week and heads of families earning $23.08 in civilian life. The present $1,500 and $750 exemptions would apply to personnel on active duty with armed forces.

The committee said it believed that special allowance should be made for soldiers and sailors, and recalled that they received special treatment during the last war.

The pending bill boosts the basic tax on the first $100 of income subject to normal tax from 10 to 19 per cent. It raises the normal tax from 4 to 6 per cent, and the bottom surtax—falling on the first taxable income—from 6 to 13 per cent. The top surtax would be 82 per cent on $200,000 of net income and above.

Reviewing the history of personal exemptions since 1913, the committee noted that the exemption for single persons had been progressively reduced from $3,000 to $500 and for married persons from $4,000 to $1,200. The credit for dependents was $200 in 1917 and 1918, but has remained at $400 since 1921.

Absolute Rubber Famine by End Of 1943 Seen by Standard Oil (N. J.)

NEW YORK (AP)—The Lamp, magazine of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), said in its current issue the United Nations will face an absolute rubber famine by the end of next year, despite an expected synthetic production of 300,000 tons in 1943.

Analyzing total supplies of rubber by the Office of Price Administration, the magazine said they indicated less than one civilian consumer out of three would receive new rubber in 1943.

"And every pound allocated will go to strictly essential uses, which do not include any new automobile tires for so-called normal driving," it added.

Against that outlook the magazine contrasted these spots:

Actual output of synthetic plants that have been completed so far has been found to be generally above the capacities for which they were designed.

A new process announced recently by Standard Oil (New Jersey) will provide an additional supply of raw material for increased output of butadiene, the base of one type of synthetic.

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, was quoted as indicating thiokol, a recapping material, might be produced in quantity.

The statistics showed a supply for 1942 of 1,241,000 long tons to meet requirements of 813,000 tons.

The carryover of 428,000 tons as of Jan. 1, 1943, would be increased by new crude and synthetic to a total 1943 supply of 861,000 tons to meet requirements of 866,000 tons, leaving a deficit of 5,000 tons at the end of the year.

The article said supplies of scrap rubber were omitted from the OPA figures because the total was unknown and estimates varied from 200,000 to 10,000,000 tons.

"We do know that the greatest reserve of scrap rubber consists of some 139,000,000 tires now on the wheels and spares of approximately 27,900,000 passenger cars still in service," it commented. "But that is the most difficult reserve to tap."

Difficulties in producing rubber from shrubs such as guayule put the burden of supplies on synthetic plants, the magazine said.

Baltimore to Seek $32,000,000 Issue

BALTIMORE (AP) — Baltimore voters will be asked at the November elections to authorize a $32,000,000 bond issue for funds to provide a supplemental water supply for the Upper Patapsco River.

Mayor Howard W. Jackson said it was planned to offer the bonds at par value, the issue going to the bidder offering the lowest interest rate. The referendum provides a ceiling of 5 per cent interest.

Trade Chamber Meets To Reorient Its Policy

SPOKANE (AP)—A special session of the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce has been called to consider "reorientation of the whole policy" of the Chamber, President Eric A. Johnston, Spokane business man, said.

Mr. Johnston said the meeting is being held in Chicago through Saturday. It is to his knowledge the first special meeting of the United States Chamber Board ever held.

"The Chamber of Commerce has not always been alive to trends and conditions as it should have been," he said.

"If business is going to have a large share in the formation of policies of the future, it must have a plan and a program. It cannot just be against things after they have happened."

Wallpaper Official

A. Gordon Heitman

Elected Secretary of United Wallpaper Factories, Inc., taking over the duties previously carried out by William H. Yates, President. Mr. Heitman will continue as controller of the concern.

Number of Persons Employed Highest In Nation's History

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board, research organization, said that more men and women were at work in May than at any previous period in the nation's history.

Expansion of war industries and services along with the seasonal increase in agriculture placed the number at work to a record high of 55,322,000, the board said, compared with 53,416,000 in April and 51,801,000 in May, 1941.

"On the basis of preliminary estimates," said the board's report, "the gain in May brought the figure for total employment above the estimated number of persons who compose the nation's economic labor force."

The excess—reached for the first time since the May-October period in 1929—was set tentatively at 156,000.

Since Jan. 1 the total number of persons employed has increased almost 5,000,000, the board said—about three-fifths accounted for by the normal seasonal expansion in agriculture and the remainder representing new jobs in industry or the armed services.

Potential Merchant Ship Output Seen 25,000,000 Tons

WASHINGTON (AP)—A prediction that the nation's shipyards will be able to produce at least 25,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant ships in 1943—"even more if necessary"—has come from Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, supervisor of the Maritime Commission's construction program.

"The ceiling on potential construction will be established by availability of materials—particularly steel—rather than by shipyard capacity," Mr. Vickery said in a statement.

"We will build all the ships for which we can get material. In fact I have no assurance we can get enough steel next year to keep all the yards operating at peak production levels."

President Roosevelt's goal for 1942-43 is 23,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping. This year's goal is 8,000,000 deadweight tons, and Mr. Vickery has expressed confidence that it can be reached.

Steel Mill Quota Basis Established

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The War Production Board has established a quota system for all steel mills designed to establish a balanced production, under which WPB will allocate steel for specific tonnages of steel products and, if necessary, trim down output of steel plates.

The program is designed to insure supplies of all steel products needed in the war program.

Reese H. Taylor, chief of the WPB iron and steel branch, said recent emphasis on semi-finished steel for shipping abroad, plates, shapes, alloys, rails and certain other products had diverted steel from bars, sheet, pipe and wire—also vitally needed in the war effort.

Johns-Manville Net After Taxes Shrinks

NEW YORK (AP)—Operations of Johns-Manville Corp. continued at new high levels in the first six months of 1942 with sales aggregating $48,754,848, against $38,812,510 in the first half of 1941, Lewis H. Brown, president, said.

Earnings before taxes were $10,838,402, compared with $8,374,424 a year ago. Provision for all types of taxes required $9,039,013, against $5,355,623 a year ago. Net earnings after taxes amounted to $1,799,389, equal to $2.01 a common share.

On the same basis, net earnings last year were $3,018,801, or $3.35 a common share.

Net income in the second quarter was $1,103,054, equal to $1.24 a common share, against $1,457,213, or $1.62 a share, in the like 1941 quarter.

Cash Butter Trading Rules Amended on Delivery Basis

CHICAGO (AP) — Cash butter trading rules on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange have been amended by the governing board to provide for delivery in fibre or corrugated boxes.

Previously rules required delivery in wooden tubs, but the recent shortage of such packages has forced many producers to substitute various types of paper containers.

The amendments provide that, on sales of butter packed in fibre or corrugated boxes, substitution of the dairy fat in tubs shall be permitted at a premium of ¼ cent a pound where the delivery meets all other requirements of the original sale.

Heretofore, substitution of butter in fibre boxes on sales in tubs was at a penalty of ⅛ cent a pound, the exchange said.

Bill Outlawing War Contract Fees Approved

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—A measure outlawing commission fees on Government war contracts was approved unanimously today by the House Naval Committee after the Navy itself demanded swift action to "stop profiteering at Government expense."

The action came after three days of public hearings during which representatives of four firms of "sales engineers" in the nation's capital told of earning close to $2,000,000 during the last 18 months in fees for obtaining contracts for manufacturers throughout the country.

Robert E. Kline, an advisor in the office of Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, told the committee that it "should be obvious that something is very wrong and that quick action should be taken to stop profiteering at Government expense."

Horace Ward of Chevy Chase, Md., described by his fellow sales engineers as the "dean" of the business in the nation's capital, told yesterday of earning $431,463 in fees during the past 18 months, and then said he thought that big commissions for the work are "wrong."

Mr. Ward said he had been obtaining contracts for manufacturers for 31 years, that his profits during the last war were larger than at present, and that he was a bona fide agent. He said that he had plenty of manufacturers as clients.

Charged Off Parties

In response to questions, Mr. Ward testified that he charged off parties and presents to Naval and Coast Guard officers as part of his sales expenses.

That statement came after William Shaughnessy of committee counsel introduced a letter in which Mr. Ward wrote a client that "when I tell you I can do something in the Coast Guard, I mean just that and nothing more."

"What is the motive in entertaining these Coast Guard and Naval officers?" inquired Chairman Vinson.

"I'm socially inclined," responded Mr. Ward.

Senator Vinson again pressed Mr. Ward for an explanation of why, as Mr. Vinson put it, he singled out Coast Guard and Naval officers for his party guests, but drew from Mr. Ward only the statement that he was "honored by their friendship."

Mr. Ward's testimony came after a Washington family of four acknowledged that it had realized profits amounting to $613,796 in 1941 in commissions on war contracts which it obtained for eleven manufacturers.

Family Racket

The firm—bluntly described by Representative James Mott (R) of Oregon during the hearing as a "family racket"—included William Scrimgeour, his wife, and their two sons, Maxwell and C. Bailey Scrimgeour.

But, Mr. Scrimgeour and his sons maintained emphatically that their business was legitimate, that it had been started in days of peace, and that many of their clients were small manufacturers who were unable to afford Washington representatives.

The father denied that he had any "pull" at the Navy Department which helped him secure contracts for his clients, but said he knew "plenty of people down there."

Mr. Ward told the Committee he had automatically reduced his fees in some cases, and went on to say that, by showing his clients how to bid on Government contracts and by informing them as to how low they must hold their bids, he had reduced the price of material for the Government.

Electric Stoves Released to Public

WASHINGTON (AP)—Approximately 45,000 electric cooking stoves, held in stock by dealers and distributors since May 2, have been released by the War Production Board for restricted sale to the public.

All stoves held by dealers, as well as ranges having a factory sales value of $80 or more in the hands of distributors and manufacturers, may be sold. Stoves valued at less than $80 remain frozen in stocks of distributors and manufacturers for use by war agencies or for defense housing projects.

To purchase a new electric stove, a customer must certify to a dealer in writing that the range is required to replace one now unserviceable, or that no other cooking equipment is available. The customer also must show that necessary wiring and electric facilities have been installed.

Production of electric stoves has been stopped for the duration of the war. WPB officials said they expected the 45,000 now being released to fill the demand for about six months under the restricted sale plan.

Consolidation of S. O. N. J. Suits Granted by Court

NEW YORK (AP)—The State Supreme Court has granted an application to consolidate 10 stockholders' actions into one suit for recovery of $100,000,000 from present and former officers of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

At the same time, Justice Benjamin F. Schreiber named the Manhattan law firm of McLaughlin and Stern as general counsel for the 10 stockholders.

Regimentation Being Viewed Less Fearful Than Inflation

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As pointed out on this page in the previous article, current moves by the farm and labor pressure groups to get more cash income despite the shrinking supply of goods and services does not so much portend immediate inflation as it does a major influence in the postwar economy.

This does not mean that the comparatively slow rate of increase in living costs since 1939 will not continue. The cost of living might increase in the fiscal year ending next July by between 10 and 20 per cent. This, however, is hardly what is usually meant by the word "inflation," with its implication of skyrocketing prices as in France, Germany, and Russia of the 1920's. It would not even equal the rate of increase in living costs in the United States during World War I.

Controls Still Strong

In fact, if the political forces against inflation were not so strong, living costs would already have risen enormously even without the current threat of an increase of perhaps $8,000,000,000 in the national pay roll and several billion dollars more in farm income. The "inflation gap" must be already running at the rate of round $20,000,000,000 a year and is likely to go to something like $50,000,000,000 during the current fiscal year, which would mean that it would be running a year from now at the rate of considerably more than $50,000,000,000 a year.

Even without the currently proposed wage and crop-price increases the prospect is that rather early in 1943 American civilians will be receiving about $2.00 of income for every $1.00 of goods and services (at current prices) likely to be available. Already such "inflationary" items as the cost of the war, the size of the deficit, and the "inflationary gap" between national income and what there is to buy with it, far exceed the same items during World War I—yet living costs are still perhaps 30 per cent under that period.

The major reason for this is price control and rationing, which despite its political vicissitudes is far stronger than 25 years ago, having started in this war where it ended the last one. It is forcing the sterilization of this increase in purchasing power, or of most of it, as in Germany and Britain.

It follows that when the war is over the amount of potential civilian purchasing power in legal tender and bank balances, dammed up by price control, will be enormously in excess of anything ever seen in the United States before.

And a much larger proportion of this accumulated purchasing power will be in the hands of working people and farmers, the lower income brackets, than ever before.

This does not, however, mean that inflation will then break loose, any more than it is likely to break loose now. There appears no political likelihood that the wartime controls this time will be lifted as they were in 1919. The accumulation of purchasing power in the hands of people to whom money has but one use, to be spent, makes continuance of the controls even more likely this time.

The Inflation Probability

Even the people who today warn the country that inflation threatens, are strong contributors to the probability that inflation will not come.

However, to many people this prospect will probably seem to mean, for our economic system, "out of the frying pan into the fire." It will avoid the Scylla of inflation only by hitting the Charybdis of rigid, continued, pervasive, peace-time government control of what the civilian can and cannot buy and what he can and cannot pay.

This, however, appears to be much less alarming to the people who want more wages and higher farm prices, than the inflation possibility. In fact while conservatives fear both, the rank and file appear to fear inflation much more than regimentation. Signs of this appear, for instance, in the statements, implications and attitudes of labor leaders. They have not objected to rationing or price control; in fact some of them have offered to help out the OPA in these matters.

And from a strictly class point of view they "have something." For rationing is no respecter of persons or of comparative incomes. Poor and rich families are on the same footing in the eyes of ration boards and price control authorities.

In fact, the whole left-wing or pressure-group "program," if it can be taken all together and called that, seems to look toward a sharp change in the division of purchasing power between income classes after the war. All hands are as eager to tax the rich as they are reluctant to tax the poor, and as uninterested in borrowing from the rich as they are eager to borrow from the poor. Not only is the war economy being used to flatten out the national income pyramid, but all the various moves add up to increasing the proportion of purchasing power, to be de-sterilized after the war, which will then be in the hands of the comparatively poor.

Fits Into Social Reform Plans

Hence, the desire to increase wages now even though the added wages can't be spent; the suggestion that wage increases in war be paid in war bonds; the pressure to raise the income taxes on the middle and higher incomes, but the resistance to tapping the great mass of small incomes.

Hence also the willingness to raise wages while trying to hold prices down, which amounts to an increasing severe squeeze on business profits, and the apathetic response in Washington to the warning that this runs the risk of forcing American business to emerge from the war "plant-poor," i. e. loaded with plant but destitute of cash reserves.

More non-political logic would seem to indicate that if the old rules are off, and if it is safe to permit wages and farm prices to bulge by the billions and so increase the inflation gap, then the comparatively smaller efforts to close that gap through heavy taxation on the rich and the big corporations are unnecessary. But by the political logic of current developments that does not follow. Heavy taxes on ability-to-pay fit neatly into a general program of social reform and economic redistribution, to flower in the post-war period.

In short the prospect appears to be that so much buying power is to be created and maintained, that it will become "normally" in excess of what there is to buy, and so it will be habitually throttled or valved down to fit the available supply of goods and services, by official regulation and regimentation.

That assures the permanent disappearance of the old evil of the "limited market" or "paradox of plenty," or "under-consumption," or "economy of artificial scarcity," or chronic shortage of purchasing power. When more goods and services become available, the government will (in theory at least) merely release more purchasing power to take up the slack.

The political price—regimentation—is, however, a high one.

Heavy Peanut Harvest Threatened As Army Pay-Raise Lures Farm Hands

CAMILLA, Ga. (AP)—The lowly peanut has grown into a whale of a nuisance.

Patriotism and pegged-prices of the victory program induced growers to double peanut acreage this season, barely short of the fantastic 5,000,000-acre revised goal of government planners.

Now, because of the same war they're planting peanuts to win, they can't find labor to harvest the vital crop.

Turn off paved roads and talk to the blue-denim planters in the back-country of the peanut belt. They'll tell you the crop is good, the weather favorable, machinery available—but they're going on faith for the harvest, hoping to get it out of the ground.

"That pay-raise for the Army hit us hard," said one veteran planter. "For the average farmhand, $50-a-month and his keep is more than he ever had in his life before. They don't wait until they're drafted. They just go and j'in up. Men with a couple of kids will be able to send home $70 a month—and when did they have $70 a month in cash makin' crops?

"Another thing is the building going on in the peanut belt. Take Camp Rucker, over in Alabama, and the Army air field at Bainbridge (Ga.) Anybody that can handle a hammer can get $1.50 an hour. As farm-hands, mostly, they got $30 a month and keep, although now labor gets $2 a day—and no labor to speak of, 'cept young boys and women."

Current Federal estimates put United States peanut planting for 1942 at 4,827,000 acres—96 per cent more than was planted in 1941. Average yield is about 780 pounds of nuts an acre. Prices are pegged at from $70 to $82 a ton, depending on type.

Roy Parrish, manager of the Georgia-Alabama Peanut Association, a co-operative, said 3,000 harvesting machines would be available in 15 producing states. Normally one machine would handle 250 acres, he said, but this year they will harvest at least 500, and perhaps as much as 700. The peanuts are dug in late August or early September; dry in the fields for four to six weeks; and then are taken to mills.

Mr. Parrish said milling facilities for oil production probably would be adequate, since many cottonseed mills have adapted their machinery. Storage, however, will be a critical problem, since few farms can store their crops.

Adams Express Common Share Value Is Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—The Adams Express Co., an investing Co., reported its net asset value per common share June 30 was $9.25 compared with $10.62 on Dec. 31, 1941.

The recent rise in stock prices, however, lifted the value per common share to $10.06 at the close of business July 8, the company added.

The company's report showed considerable liquidation of some machinery, building, shipping, retail, chemical, office equipment, steel, aviation, mining and railroad equipment shares.

Major purchases included U. S. Government obligations, oil shares and railroad bonds.

Takes New Post

Kaiden Kasanjian

George P. Ree

Named President of the Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, succeeding the late Dr. Park R. Kolbe. Mr. Ree, who resigned recently as the first paid president of the New York Curb Exchange, will assume his new post Aug. 1.

WPB Dissolves Its Special Industrial Machinery Branch

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board, in a further move to consolidate its overlapping units, has dissolved its special industrial machinery branch.

Simultaneously it was learned from WPB sources, who declined to make any official announcement, that John R. Kimberly, former assistant chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches, was in line for promotion to chief of the bureau succeeding Philip D. Reed, whose transfer to London with the combined production and resources board was announced recently.

The head of the abolished special industrial machinery branch, Lewis S. Greenleaf, is slated to become special assistant to Mr. Kimberly, it was reported. Functions of the dissolved branch will be taken over by various existing units.

The food processing machinery section will be transferred to the general industrial equipment branch; pulp and paper machinery will be transferred to the pulp and paper branch and printing and publishing machinery to the printing and publishing branch.

Both textile and shoe machinery will be transferred to the textile, clothing and leather branch. The chemicals branch will have supervision over plastics machinery and the rubber branch will take over tire molding machinery.

Petroleum machinery will be removed from WPB's jurisdiction and assigned to the Office of the Petroleum Co-ordinator. Other general industrial machinery will be assigned for the present to the general industrial equipment branch, although it is expected that woodworking, lumber and sawmill machinery eventually will be taken over by the lumber branch.

Rail Base Change Talks Adjourned Until August 5

NEW YORK (AP)—Railroad labor and carrier representatives adjourned Thursday until Aug. 5 their deadlocked discussions of a nine-point proposal by the unions for changes in bases for some railway wage rates and elimination of differentials.

The proposal, similar to one made May 10, 1941, was presented last June 26 by D. B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and chairman of the labor group.

A spokesman for H. A. Enochs, chief of personnel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, eastern carrier representative, and for J. B. Parrish, Assistant Vice-President of the Chesapeake & Ohio lines, southeastern group representative, said no agreement had been reached.

The brotherhood proposed to extend eastern basic wage rates to the West and Southeast, eliminate differentials between coal and oil-burning locomotives, and set up standards based on weight and horsepower to govern pay for work on Diesel electric and other engines.

U. S.-Bolivia Sign 5-Year Rubber Pact

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department has announced the signing of an agreement under which the Rubber Reserve Company, an agency of the Government, will buy all the rubber Bolivia can produce in the next five years.

Rubber needed for essential domestic requirements in Bolivia is exempted, also a maximum of 250 tons which is to be available annually for export to neighboring countries.

The Rubber Reserve Company will spend $2,125,000 in the development of Bolivia's rubber resources.

Brazil Orders 49 Coaches

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 15 (AP)—President Vargas today authorized the Government-owned Central Do Brazil Railway to spend up to $4,300,000 to buy 49 steel passenger coaches from the Pullman Standard Car Export Co. and the American Car & Foundry Co.

Senator Would Bar Pipelines In Canal Bill

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Opponents of a $44,000,000 barge canal across Florida concentrated their forces today behind an amendment by Senator Josiah Bailey (D-NC) to strip its authorization from a bill providing pipelines as other means of relieving the East Coast oil shortage.

"I don't know whether the amendment will carry," Senator Bailey said. "I never predict Senate votes."

More confident, Senators Claude Pepper and Charles Andrews of Florida, predicted defeat for the amendment and passage of the bill.

$93,000,000 Authorized

The bill authorizes total expenditures of $93,000,000, and carries provision for one or more pipelines across Florida from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. John's River, the approximate route of the proposed canal, as well as a pipeline from the Tinsley oil fields of Mississippi to either Savannah, Ga., or Charleston, S. C.

The measure also would authorize the deepening and enlargement of the Gulf waterway from the vicinity of Opalachee Bay to Corpus Christi, Texas, and its extension to the vicinity of the Mexican border,

Both Senator Bailey and Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich) assailed the authorizations yesterday as a "needless waste" of funds and asserted the petroleum co-ordinator now had authority to build necessary pipelines.

Every available dollar, they said, should be spent on the war effort.

During the debate, Senator Bailey recited the familiar nursery rhyme, "Little Jack Horner," and commented:

"I'm afraid we've done too much of that in Congress—stuck in our thumb and pulled out a plum."

Agreed on Jurisdiction

Senator Bailey said proponents of the bill had agreed to an amendment giving jurisdiction over the proposed pipelines to the petroleum co-ordinator, rather than the War Department.

The director of the budget, he said, had requested this change, and he assumed that the President favored it.

The controversy between independent oil operators of Illinois and adjacent states and the petroleum co-ordinator was settled amicably yesterday when Senator Scott Lucas (D-Ill) withdrew an amendment to prohibit the co-ordinator from continuing present restrictions on well drilling in shallow fields.

Senator Lucas said the Government officials agreed to survey Illinois fields with a view to relaxing the restrictions.

June Construction Awards Break All Previous Records

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—All previous construction records were broken in June, building and engineering contracts awarded last month in the 37 eastern states amounting to $1,190,264,000, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reported today. This was nearly 57 per cent more than the dollar volume of August, 1941, $760,233,000, the previous all-time high, the report added.

"Comparisons of these two record months," the report said, "indicate roughly the impact of the war on the construction program. Industrial building contracts last month were double the dollar volume of last August; heavy engineering construction nearly doubled; non-residential building, other than commercial and industrial work, increased threefold. On the other hand, commercial building contracts last month were a third less in dollar volume than in August of last year, and residential building was down 20 per cent. Last month's total was a little more than double that of June, 1941."

The June 1942 contract volume, the report said, brought the total for the first half of the year up to $3,723,723,000, another record-breaking figure, no previous year having produced so large a contract total in the first six months. The increase over the first half of 1941 was 46 per cent, it added.

Engineering Awards Show Big Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—The Engineering News Record reported that engineering construction volume for the past week totaled $174,129,000, compared with $401,603,000 in the previous week and $206,785,000 in the same period a year ago.

The proportion of federal construction continued large at $156,351,000 against $385,095,000 in the preceding week and $153,340,000 last year.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	365,390
1942 volume to date	58,756,561
1941 volume to date	73,287,239

Stocks Lower; Steels Lead Slow Decline

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Relatively meager offerings today were sufficient to pull the props from under many stock market leaders.

Arguments for inflation and deflation were about even-up and, with indications the Administration would press for a stiffer tax bill the Senate, especially for corporations, and might urge wage-price legislation, speculative and investment forces found little in the way of buying inspiration. Scant optimism was derived from the Russian war news. The usual lightening of commitments for the week end was a handicap.

While there were scattered gainers of modest fractions at the start, few plus signs were in evidence for pivotal issues during the closing hour. Declines ran to a point or more. Transfers were around 300,000 shares.

Steels were among the softer groups, apparently taking belated cognizance of the pay-roll boost granted "Little Steel" workers by the WLB. Rails did better than most other divisions.

Foreign Bonds

Bond market prices were mildly mixed and the range narrow near the final hour today.

Oliver Farm and White Rock edged into new high ground for the year. Bids were forthcoming for Atlantic Coast Line, Southern Railway, Crane Company, Columbia Gas, Owens-Illinois, Western Union and Postal Telegraph preferred.

In a spotty curb resistance was shown by Humble Oil, Gulf Oil, Pennroad and United Gas. Slipping inclinations were exhibited by Creole Petroleum, American Cyanamid, Pantepec and Todd Shipyards.

Showing a little improvement most of the time were Western Pacific first 5s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, Reading 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Montana Power 3¾s and Great Northern 4½s.

Unchanged to a bit lower were Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Portland General Electric 4½s, New York Central 4s, Western Union 5s, Texas Co. 3s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

U. S. Governments showed little change either way on the stock exchange and outside markets.

Further improvement was posted by Cuba 4½s and Uruguay adjustment 3¾s were among other foreign loans selling higher.

Department Store Sales Up 10 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended July 11 were 10 per cent higher than the same week last year.

In the week ended July 4, sales had been 2 per cent under a year ago, and in the four weeks ended July 11 they averaged 2 per cent above the same period last year.

By Federal Reserve districts, percentages last week over a year ago included:

Boston 12, New York 6, Philadelphia 15, Cleveland 3, Richmond 19, Atlanta 15, Chicago 6, St. Louis 11, Kansas City 18, Dallas 9, and San Francisco 19.

American Coffee Quotas Increased 5,312,484 Bags

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Inter-American Coffee Board approved an increase of 5,312,484 bags in American coffee quotas.

At the beginning of the next quota year—Sept. 30—the quotas will be adjusted at 110 per cent of the basic quotas.

The increase approved today is about 30 per cent above the quota of 17,618,494 bags previously fixed.

As a result of this action, the Board said, "coffees which have arrived from a few countries in excess of the existing quotas may be released from customs supervision and entered for immediate consumption."

British Columbia Paper Industry's Operations High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Although hampered this year by shortage of logs and labor, British Columbia's pulp and paper industry is geared to heavy production likely to match the all-time record set last year when the mills' output was officially valued at $27,700,000, compared with $22,900,000 in 1940, and at the 10-year average of $15,600,000.

Total production of newsprint in British Columbia last year was 275,788 tons, compared with 262,144 tons the previous year; pulp other than that manufactured into paper totalled 172,811 tons. Paper other than newsprint totalled 75,453 tons, compared with 66,428 tons in 1940.

Logs were exported to the value of $4,200,000—the highest mark so far recorded.

Herbert J. McKenzie of Vancouver, formerly manager of Export Sales Company, has been appointed manager of the newly organized British Columbia branch of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association.

Rail Dividend Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—A dividend of $3 a share was declared by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, against the previous payment of $2 on Feb. 28. In 1941 payments were $2 on Feb. 28, $3.25 on Aug. 27, and $1.75 on Dec. 23.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49½	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	45½	45½	45½	— ¼
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (4)	1	45	45	45	—1¼
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jul 14
12⅞	10	Addressog 3⅓e	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a		33¼	33¼	33½	— ⅜
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Cp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	Allegh pf xw	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 15
6	3½	All'gpf$3Owe	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 16
17	9⅜	Allegh pr pf	1	11	11	11	—1
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	3	18	18	18	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	135	134½	134½	—1½
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun12
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅓e	2	13¼	13	13	— ¼
6½	4	Allied St .30e	1	5½	5½	5½	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	Jul 9
30¼	22	Allis-C M ⅓e	1	29⅜	29¼	29¼	
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ⅓e	2	17½	17½	17½	Jul 16
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	13¼	Amal L pf 1¾t	1	15	14½	15	Jul 15
57	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	54½	54½	54½	— ¼
23¾	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	1	21	21	21	— ¼
48¼	25½	Am Ahi 1½pg	10	36½	36½	36½	— ¾
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 16
5¼	3½	Am Bosch ⅓e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 15
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jul 14
1⅞	⅛	Am Cable & R	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
70½	56½	Am Can 2½pf	10	68¼	66½	66½	—1⅞
166	139	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	+2
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	6	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ½
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½w	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ¾
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	3	18	18	18	Jul 15
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun23
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87	87	87	—1½
53⅜	37⅛	Am Colortype	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	
22¾	14½	AmCSug 1⅓e	6	16¼	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
9½	8⅞	Am Distill	4	9⅛	9	9	Jul 16
⅛	⅛	Am Ecaus Tit	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	2	4	4	4	Jul 7
22	16¾	Am Export 1e	7	20¼	20¼	20½	Jul 16
⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24½	16¼	AFPSopf .60a	2	21¾	21	21	Jul 16
28	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	4	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2pf	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 15
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1¼w	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
26	32½	Am HL pf (3)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jun30
47¾	36⅞	Am Home 2.40a	7	48	48	48	+ ¼
	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31½	25	Am Ice pf	7	31¾	31¼	31¼	
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
7	57⅛	Am Inv III .80	7	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	Jun29
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	29	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Jul 15
89½	65	Am Log 3½pt	6	74	73	73½	— ¼
11½	9⅛	Am M&F .40e	1	11	11	11	Jul 16
5¼	4	Am M & Met	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	2	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
11	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24½	15¼	APLS6pf2½xk	3	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
22	12½	APLS5pf2.15k	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	8	4⅜	4½	4½	
12	5½	Am Ro M ⅓e	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9	6¼	Am Sat R ⅓e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9	6¼	Am Seat ⅓e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jul 16
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	12	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅜
47	132¼	Am S&R pf 7	1	142	142	142	Jul 15
35	29	Am Snuff 2.20e	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jul 16
20⅞	16¾	Am Sti Fdr 1e	9	12¾	18¼	18¼	— ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores ⅓e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jul 16
11	7⅜	Am Stove .90e	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
97¼	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	3	87	87	87	Jul 15
21½	17¼	Am Tel Tel 1a	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jul 15
134¾	101¾	Am Tob&Tel 9	8	115½	115	115¼	— ¼
49¾	33¾	Am Tob 1¾e	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Jul 16
50¾	34⅞	Am Tr B 1¾e	9	46	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	133	132¼	133	
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 16
27½	22	Am Visc 1½e	10	27¼	27	27¼	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	Jul 15
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	4	2½	2½	2½	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	45½	45½	45½	Jul 13
5¾	3¾	Am Woolen	2	4½	4¾	4¾	Jul 16
76¾	54	Am Woo pf 2b	2	61⅜	61¼	61¼	— ¾
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
50	38¼	Am Z pr pf3¾x	1	43	43	43	Jul 9
28¾	22¾	Anaconda (1e)	21	26¾	26	26½	— ⅛
17	12¾	Anchor H .30e	1	16	16	16	Jul 14
10	7½	Andes Cop ⅓e	4	9½	9½	9½	Jul 16
1⅜	¼	A P W Paper	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 10
37	25¾	Arch-D M 1e	1	31	31	31	Jul 13
111¾	107¾	Arm Del pf 7	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
4¾	2¾	Armour III	2	3	3	3	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½x	3	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
66	53	Arm tri pf	4	56	56	56	Apr20
29	21	Armstr C ⅓e	13	28½	27¾	28	+ ⅛
⅞	57⅜	Arnold C 1xe	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 9
4¾	4¾	Artloom .15e	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
6¾	4¼	Asso Dry Gds	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DGIpf 6	1	65	65	65	Jul 2
83	53	At DG 2pf 7x	1	58	58	58	Jul 10
26	20	Associates 1 2	2	26	26	26	Jul 11
40⅜	27½	Atchison 3½e	16	39¾	39	39¼	— ¼
7⅞	6⅝	At T&SF pf 5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
26	19¾	Atl Coa L 1g	62	24½	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	19	19	19	Jul 15
45½	35	AG&Wisp2½w	1	38	38	38	Jul 16
43¾	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	6	17⅞	17¼	17½	— ⅜
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
7	6⅛	Atlas Cp	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅜
70	47	Atlas Pw 1½w	1	47½	47½	47½	Jul 15
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	8	8	8	Jul 10
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	8	2	1¾	2	Jul 14
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	12	3¼	3	3⅛	

B

14¾	9¼	Balk Lake ct	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	Jul 15
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
10¼	6½	Barber Asphalt	2	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
6	4½	Barber Br (1g)	2	5	5	5	Jul 13
11¼	8¼	Barnsdall .60	2	9¾	9¼	9¼	
18¼	12¾	Bath Ir Wk 1e	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ⅓e	1	21	21	21	Jul 11
25¾	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr20
106	102¾	Beau Gr pf (5)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	86	86	86	Jul 11
	7⅜	Behl-Hem .80	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 15
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	2	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	12	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
14	9⅞	Beni I L .77e	3	11½	12¼	12¼	
54	46½	Ben in pf 2¼x	1	52	52	52	Jul 7
24¼	17¾	Bess Co 1.60a	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
66½	49¾	Bethlehem 3e	26	55	53½	53½	—1¼
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109	109	109	
24	18¾	Bigelow-S 1.6	5	23½	22¾	22¾	Jul 9
19¼	14¼	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
7⅛	5½	Blaw-Knox 1e	2	5½	5½	5½	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Laugh 2	2	12½	12	12	Jul 14
21¼	13½	Boeing Air 1e	10	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
31¼	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
20½	18⅜	Borden (.60a)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
24¾	19¾	Borg-War .80e	6	24½	24	24	— ¼
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 10
30½	25	Bower R B (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Jun30
18½	15	Brewing C ⅓e	1	15	15	15	
9¼	7⅜	Bridgep't Br 1	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 15
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	3	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 15
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	35	35	35	Jul 13
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	8	1	1	1	Jul 16
9¼	7	Bkl U Gas ⅓e	3	8⅛	8	8	Jul 16
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Jul 16
14	4⅞	Brun-Bal ⅓e	2	12¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
8⅞	6½	Bucyrus-E .30e	1	7½	7½	7½	
3½	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	2½	2½	2½	
7½	6	Budd Wh⅓e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
26	19½	Bulova Watch 2	2	25¼	25	25	Jul 13
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾x	1	55	55	55	Jul 8
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .30e	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 15
6¼	5½	Butler Br .60e	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
21	19⅜	Butler pf 1½	5	21	20⅞	21	Jul 7
3⅞	2¼	Butte C&Zinc	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
15½	10	Byron J's ⅓e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 10

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	8	19	18¾	18¾	
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-La	2	½	½	½	Jul 16
7¼	5¼	Cal & Hecla 1	1	6½	6⅝	6½	
15½	11⅞	Camph Wy ⅓e	2	14	14	14	
12½	9½	Canada Dr .60	6	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3½	Canadian Pac	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
37½	29⅜	Canoe Mills 2	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jul 16
2⅜	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun23
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1¾e	1	24½	24½	24½	Jul 16
3	2¼	Carrier-C .10e	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 15
72	54¾	Case (J I)(7g)	2	71	71	71	Jul 16
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	5	36¾	36½	36¾	— ⅛
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	4	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Cent Aq 1¾e	1	17	17	17	Jul 16
2¼	1¼	Cent Foundry	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	1½	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	Jul 14
18	11	Cen Violeta 1e	2	12¾	12¼	12¾	Jul 14
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Jul 1
32¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	4	30⅞	30½	30½	— ¼
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	2¾	2½	2½	Jul 16
19	16	Chain Belt 1.60	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 14
17	14½	Champ Pa ⅓e	2	15	15	15	Jul 14
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 16
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 5	9	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	2	94	94	94	Jul 8
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 16
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	7	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1¾	Chi Gr West	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jul 15
5¼	4½	Chi Malt ⅓g	1	5	5	5	Jul 11
17½	12¼	Chi Pn T 1⅓e	1	13	13	13	— ½
39¼	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	34½	34½	34½	Jul 12
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	2	47	47	47	Jul 16
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 6
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 8
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 13
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 3
13¾	11¼	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 15
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
63⅜	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	27	63¼	62¼	62½	— ⅝
10½	9	City I&F 1.20	4	10	10	10	Jul 15
3	2½	City Stores	3	2½	2½	2½	Jul 13
34½	28	Clark Eq 1¾e	2	31	30½	31	Jul 16
29	22	Cleve G B ⅓e	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	5	38⅝	38¼	38½	Jul 16
36½	25⅛	Cluett P 1¼xe	4	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅛
80½	36½	Coca Cola 1¼e	1	80	78½	78½	—1½
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59	59	59	Jul 7
15	11¼	Colgate-P 1½	17	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼x	5	101	101	101	Jul 15
15¾	10⅝	Collins & A	9	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
18¼	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	6	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
13¾	8½	Col Br A .60e	1	12¼	12	12	— ¼
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	2	12¼	12	12¼	Jul 16
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	32	1¼	1¼	1¼	
54	32¼	Col G&E pf4 a	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
8	5½	Columbia Pict	7	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	Jul 16
30	24	Colum Pyf2¾e	2	26½	26½	26½	Jul 14
74	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	74	74	74	Jul 16
22¼	16½	Comi Credit 3	17	20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
101	91⅓	Comi C pf 4½	1	101	101	101	Jul 13
47⅝	40¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	12	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
105	100¼	Com Texpf 4½	1	105	105	105	Jul 15
	9¾	Comi Soiv .30e	17	8½	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com th&South	21	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
44½	23½	Com & Sou pf	6	24¼	24	24	— ¼
43¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼e	6	19¼	19½	19½	— ¼
5¾	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Jun12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
21½	15	Consol Aire 1e	23	17¼	17	17¼	— ¼
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½pg	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 16
7¾	4½	Cons Cop .10e	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
19¾	16½	Dis C-S h2.22	4	19¼	19	19¼	
80¾	70	Dist C-S pf 5	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	Jul 2
9	8	Dixie-Vort 1⅛e	5	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	16¾	Dohler D(1e)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
13	9	Dome M 1.30e	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	
70½	51	Douglas Air 5a	5	59	59	59	+ ¾
124¼	95	Dow Chem (3)	4	116¼	116¼	116¼	
15½	13½	Dresser M ⅓e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 14
4¾	2¾	Dunhill Int	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 15
10	8	Duplan (.40e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 16
144	102¼	du Pont 2¼xe	11	120¾	119½	119¾	—1¼
126½	120	du Pt pf 4½g	2	123¾	122¾	122¾	— ⅞
27½	16¾	East Air Lines	3	26	25½	26	Jul 16
3½	2¼	East Roll Mill	1	3½	3¼	3½	Jul 13
141	108	Eastman (6a)	2	133¾	133¼	133¾	
31⅞	26	Eaton Mfg 3	1	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	Jul 16
15	11½	Edis Br 1.20	1	13	13	13	Jul 15
1⅜	⅛	Ekcm in .06e	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
27¾	20¾	El Auto 1¼e	4	27¼	27¼	27½	+ ¼
13¾	10½	Elec Bond ⅓e	2	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
1⅜	¾	El Pow & Lt	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
32¾	15	El P5 pf .90k	1	20	20	20	
35¼	17¼	ElP7pf$1.05k	1	23	23	23	
32½	29	El Str Bat 2	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
26½	19¼	El Paso 62.40	1	22½	22½	22½	Jul 16
49	36¾	Endi-Johns 3	1	46	46	46	
5½	1¼	Eng Pub Serv	1	2	2	2	Jul 16
66	40	Eng PS5Spf 5	1	49	49	49	Jul 16
73	46½	EPS5¼pf5¼k	1	15½	51½	51½	Jul 7
⅛	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 8
7¼	4⅞	Erie RR (⅓e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
6¼	3⅞	Erie RR ct⅓e	24	6¼	6	6	
44	32¼	Erie RR pf A5	2	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	Eureka V Cl	1	2½	2½	2½	
5¾	4½	Evans Prod	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 16
26	20	Ex-Cello 2.60	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
		Exchange But	1	11	11	11	M'y28

D—E—F

3¼	2⅞	Dayton

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Donald Nelson To Direct U. S. Rubber Policy

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Production Chief Donald M. Nelson has assumed personal direction of the Government's rubber program, it was learned today, with indications that a definite showdown on remedies for the rubber shortage is in the making.

Shelving much of his other work in an effort to straighten out widespread confusion, it was understood from sources who declined to be quoted that Mr. Nelson and Arthur Newhall, his rubber coordinator, have decided upon a "put up or shut up" drive to end sniping at the War Production Board's synthetic rubber plans.

For the last week or so, these sources said, Mr. Nelson has been dealing directly with WPB experts involved, and has spent hours discussing various new processes for making rubber substitutes or synthetics, frequently with the inventors themselves.

Assistants emphasized that Mr. Nelson had not displaced Mr. Newhall, and had no intention of doing so. They declared the WPB boss merely was placing the accent on speed and was maintaining a close personal touch with all developments.

Chairman Guy Gillette (D) of Iowa, of a Senate agriculture subcommittee said today it seemed "worthy of comment" that a Standard Oil (N. J.) process for making a substitute rubber was the only additional process under intensive study by the Government-financed Rubber Reserves Company.

He made the comment during committee questioning of Stanley Crossland, vice-president of Rubber Reserves. Mr. Crossland testified that his organization was investigating to determine what critical material is available for building "makeshift plants" to turn out flexon, a rubber substitute worked out by the Standard Oil Development Co., a subsidiary of Standard Oil (N. J.).

Mr. Crossland said flexon was being considered as a quick source of rubber pending production of buna S type elastic. A possible drawback, he said, was the fact that one of the ingredients of flexon is isobutylene, which also is a component of aviation gasoline.

The flexon process, Senator Gillette remarked, was "presented only last week, and already it is accepted and your agents are prospecting for critical material for such plants."

Senator George Norris (Ind.), of Nebraska, asked Mr. Crossland why the Standard Oil people weren't "kicked out the window like you did the Nebraska fellows," referring to a group from his State who have attempted unsuccessfully to get priorities and Government contracts for plants to produce rubber from alcohol made from surplus grain.

Mr. Crossland said, "We have given consideration to every process that has been presented—we didn't kick anyone out." He added the Nebraska group had never presented a plan to him.

Later, George Johnson, of Hastings, Neb., one of the group to which Senator Norris referred, testified he talked to Mr. Crossland last April 20 and filed with him a copy of an application he had presented to the War Production board. Mr. Johnson said Mr. Crossland told him there was no place in the synthetic rubber program for additional alcohol plants.

Industry-Held Idle Copper Flowing To Munitions Makers

NEW YORK (AP)—The inventory and requisitioning branch of the War Production Board announced that 1,000,000 pounds of copper and copper-alloy products in idle, excess and frozen inventories were directed into strategic war production during the first 15 days of the Government's copper recovery program.

"By the end of the week," said Ernest A. Tupper, chief of the requisitioning branch, "over 2,000,000 pounds of such copper will be flowing weekly directly and indirectly into the production of munitions, tanks, planes and ships, as the result of the voluntary sales by industry, with the WPB acting only as a clearing house."

Mr. Tupper warned, however, that "although a good start has been made and industry generally is co-operating wholeheartedly, the acquisition of idle and excessive inventories of copper alloys will have to be stepped up fivefold, both by voluntary sales and government purchases, in order to keep war production assembly lines operating at full capacity."

He reported that of the approximately 100,000 inventory questionnaires sent to firms which ordinarily use or process copper and copper base alloys, 30 per cent so far have been filled out and returned to WPB.

Mr. Tupper disclosed that his division was setting up a steel recovery program which would function along lines similar to the copper efforts.

Provident Mutual Shows Gain

Ledger assets of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company increased to $400,628,000 as of June 30, according to the Company's semi-annual report. This represents an increase of $10,038,000 in investments and cash on hand since the first of the year. Insurance in force increased $14,960,000 during the first half of the year. Voluntary terminations (lapses and surrenders) decreased by $594,000.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
17 2½s '67	100.17	100.16	100.16
1 2½s 72-67	100.6	100.6	100.6

New York City Bonds

5 3s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½sdebt	103½	103½	103½
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Alleghany 5s '44 Mod	84¼	84¼	84¼
9 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72	72	73
5 Alleghany 5s '50 Mod	86	86	86
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
8 Am T&T 3½s 56	107¼	107	107¼
4 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅝	107¼	107⅝
29 Am Tobacco 3s '87	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	101	101	101
1 Ang C Nitrs deb 6?	44½	44½	44½
1 Arm Del 4s 57	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 AT&SF aj 4s 95	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	89½	89½	89½
10 AT&SF T 5h L 4s 58	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	26	26	26
6 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78¼	78	78
1 A C Line cit 4s 52	85	85	85
1 A C Line 4½s 64	89¾	89¾	89¾
18 A C Line 5s 65	100¼	100	100¼
12 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	57⅜	57¼	57½
9 B&O 95 st A	27¼	27¼	27¼
6 B&O 95 st C	31	31	31
3 B&O 2000 st D	27	27	27
6 B&O 96 st F	27¼	27¼	27¼
39 B&O cv 4s st	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 B&OPLE&WVa 4s 51 st	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 B&O S W 50 st	38¼	38¼	38¼
3 B&O T C 4s 50	45	45	45
4 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	54¾	54¾	54¾
9 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	106¼	106	106
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	129½	129	129
33 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	103½	103½	103½
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5 Boston&Me 4½s 70	31½	31½	31½
30 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	20½	20½	20½
28 Bkly Un Gas 4s 45	103½	103	103½
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	77¾	77¾	77¾
3 Buf R&P 57 st	35½	35½	35½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Bush T Bldg 6s 60	74	74	74
1 Can Nat 4s 60 J'ly	Pur	108	108
9 Can Pac 4½s 46	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
3 Can Pac 4½s 60	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2 Can Pac 4s perp	89½	89½	89½
1 Carriers&Gen 5s 50	101	101	101
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 59	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	65¾	65¾	65¾
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	82½	82½	82½
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71¾	71¼	71¾
1 Cen P Ehru 5h L 4s 54	63¾	63½	63½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	117¾	117¾	117¾
12 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	118	118	118
10 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Certain-td 5s 48	88	88	88
3 ChampionP&P 4½s 50	104¾	104½	104¾
9 ChpP&P (3d) 4½s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 C&O 3¾s 96D	101½	101½	101½
1 Chi&Alton 3s 49	19	19	19
1 CB&Q rfg 4s 71A	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78¾	78¾	78¾
11 CB&Q 3½s 71 49	87¾	84¾	87¾
8 Chi&E Ill inc 97	34½	34½	34½
22 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	34	33½	33¾
5 ChiGtWest 4s 59	63	63	63
2 Chi Ind&Sou 4s 56	86	87	87
41 CMStP&P 5s 75	13¾	13¼	13½
16 CMStP&P ap 5s 2000	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 CM&St 4½s 89F	37¾	37½	37¾
10 CM&St P 4½s 89C	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	20½	20	20
16 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20	20	20
4 Chi & NW 4s 87	27¼	27	27¼
16 CRI & P 4s 88	24¼	24	24
1 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	23	23	23
21 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13½	13	13
9 C&I. & NO 5s 51	89	88	89
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93	93	93
1 Childs Co 5s 43	49¾	49¾	49¾
10 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110¼	110	110
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45	45	45
5 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	67	67	67
2 ClevUnTerm 3s 72	64¾	64½	64¾
3 Col F & I 5s 70	80	80	80
13 Col & So 4½s 80	21¾	21¼	21¾
25 Columbia G 5s 52 May?	91¾	91	91¾
25 Columbia G 5s 1961	88½	88½	88½
2 CondMack inc 6s w	30	30	30
1 Con Edis 2¾s 44	103¾	103½	103¾
11 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104¼	104¾
1 Consol'sCoal 5s 60	89	89	89
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	106¾	106½	106¾
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	85½	85½	85½
1 D&RG 4½s 36	17	17	17
1 D&RG 4s 36	17	17	17
19 D&RG West 5s 78	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Det Ed 4s 65	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Dow Chem 2¾s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 Dul Missabe&I 5½s02	108	108	108
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110	110	110
1 Elec Auto L 2½s 50	100½	100½	100½
21 Erie 4½s 2015	48¾	48¼	48¾
8 Erie 4s 95	90½	90	90
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98	98	98
1 Gen Bld Cast 5½s 49	85¾	84¾	85¾
1 Goodrich 4½s 56	100	100	100
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76	80½	80½	80½
19 Gt Nor 4½s 77	80½	80	80
8 Gt Nor 4s 46	94¾	94½	94¾
1 Gt Nor 4s 46	92¾	92¾	92¾
6 Gt North 3½s 67	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Gulf Mob & Ot 5s 75	67¾	67¾	67¾
7 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	78½	78½	78½
4 Housatonic 5s 37	88½	88½	88½
5 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	39½	39½	39½
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	43	43	43
3 Hud & Man 5s inc '57	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44½	44	44
84 Ill Cen 4½s '66	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Ill Cen 5s '55	83½	83½	83½
21 ICAcCSLaNO 5s '63 A	47¾	47	47¾
6 ICAcCSLaNO 4½s 63	43½	43¼	43½
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	17¾	17½	17¾
3 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	17	17	17
15 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	17	17	17
11 Int Paper 6s '55	105	105	105
11 Int T & T 4½s '52	87	87	87
46 Int T & T 5s '55	87½	87	87½
25 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1	⅝	1
1 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	45	45	45
2 KC Term 4s '60	100½	100½	100½
10 Lac Gas 5½s 53	85¾	85¾	85¾
25 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	89¾	89½	89¾
1 Lac Gas 5s 45	89¾	89½	89¾
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	45	45	45
1 Leh Val 5s 2003lst	39¾	39¾	39¾
7 LehVal 4½s 2003 st	33¾	33½	33¾
8 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	122½	122½	122½
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96¾	96	96¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	79	79	79
3 Lou & N 4½s 2003	90¾	90½	90¾
6 L&N Pad & M 4s 45	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 McKees&Rob 3½s 66	106	106	106
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	112	112	112
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 67	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	55	55	55
3 MSP&SSM2gtd 5s 38	13	13	13
15 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18¼	18¼	18¼
11 M-K-T 4½s 78	39¾	39¾	39¾
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39¼	39¼	39¼
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	39¾	39¾	39¾
73 Mo Pac 5s 77F	30¼	30	30¼
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 G ct	30¾	30¾	30¾
5 Mo Pac 5s 78G	30	30	30
23 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	30¼	30¼	30¼
35 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30¼	30¼	30
2 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Mon Pow 3¼s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	40	39¾	40
5 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35	35	35
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	34½	34½	34½
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 N Ori Term 4s 53	74¼	74¼	74¼
2 NO Tex&Mex 5s 33A	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	37½	37½	37½
17 NYC rfg 4s 2013	30¼	30¼	30¼
84 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46	45½	46½
52 NYC cn 4s 98	44¾	44¼	44¾
38 NYC cv 3½s 52	84¾	84½	84½
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	47⅞	47½	47⅞
12 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	78	78	78
31 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¾	62½	62¾
1 NYChi&StL 3½s 47	60¼	60¼	60¼
16 NY Edis 3½s 65	108	108	108
1 NY Edis 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	53¾	53½	53¾
34 NYNH&H cv 6s 40	39¾	39¼	39¾
4 NYNH&H 3½s 54	30	30	30
10 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	30¾	30½	30¾
1 NY Tel 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 Nia Sh cv 5½s 50	102	102	102
1 Nor Am Edu cv 5s 2014	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Norf & W 4s 96	124¾	124¾	124¾
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 Nor Pac 4s 2047	62½	62	62
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047C	61¾	61½	61¾
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 Nor Pac 4s 97	71¾	71¾	71¾
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Nor Pac Pow 3½s 67	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7½	7½	7½
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
1 Ohio Ed 3½s 72	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100½	100½	100½
1 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Pac G & E 4s 64	104	104	104
2 Pen Co 4s 63	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Penn P&L 3¼s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Penn RR gen 5s 68	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Penn RR 6s 1st 81	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Penn RR 4½s 84E	97¾	97¾	97¾
14 Penn RR 3½s 52	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
3 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Phila Co 6½s 81 50	99	99	99
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Ph Read C&I 4s 49	20¾	20¾	20¾
48 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 PCC&StL 4s 77A	107	107	107
1 Pitts CCC&StL 4½s 80A	87½	87½	87½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	84½	84½	84½
12 Port Gen E 4½s 60	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Pub Svc E&G 5s 2037	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Reade 4½s 97 A	73½	73½	73½
10 Reade 4½s 97 B	73½	73½	73½
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Repub Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101	101¼
4 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101¼	101¼	101¼
31 Revere Copp 5 p 60	100	100	100
11 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	31	31	31
18 Rio Gr W Ctf 4s 49	8	8	8
33 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	45	45	45
4 StL-SanFBr&TC 5s	77½	77½	77½
1 StLSF 5s B ctf	13¾	13¾	13¾
23 StLSF 5s A ctf	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 StLSF 4s 50A ct	13¾	13¾	13¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 StLSW 1st 4s 89	24¼	24	24¼
4 StLSW 1st 4s 89	77½	77½	77½
10 StLSW 2nd 4s 89	70½	70½	70½
4 StP&KC Sh L 4½s 41	8½	8½	8½
5 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100	9-32	100
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7¾	7¾	7¾
20 Sea-AllFla 4s 35 A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 SeaAllFla 4s 35 B ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
7 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅞	97⅞	97¾
1 Simmons cv 4s 53	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106	106	106
2 Sou Pac 4½s 50	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Sou Pac 4½s 81	80¾	80¾	80¾
16 So Pac 4½s 69	81¼	81	81
8 So Pac rfg 4s 55	88¾	88½	88¾
2 So Pac ctf 4s 49	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
5 So Pac 3½s 46	96	95¾	96
11 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	83	83¼	83⅛
3 So Pac RPTer 4s 80	82¼	82⅛	82⅛
6 South Ry 4½s 56	89	89	89
13 South Ry gen 4s 56	82	81¾	81¾
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	89¼	89¼	89¼
10 South Ry Cn 5s 94 reg	85	85	85
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	82¼	82¼	82¼
6 South Ry Mem 5s 96	82	82	82
16 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
11 Studebaker cv 4s 45	108¾	108¾	108¾
13 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	80	80	80
37 Third Ave aj 4s 60	14¾	14½	14¾
15 Third Ave 4s 60	84	83¾	83¾
11 T StL & W 4s 50	30½	32¾	32¾
1 Union Oil Cal 5s 42	84¼	84¼	84¼
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Un Pac 3½s 70	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Unit Drug 5s 53	97	96¾	96
2 Utah L&T Trac 3s 44	97	97	97
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	94¾	94¾	94¾
72 Wabash 4½s 81	34¾	34¼	34½
85 Wabash 4s 71	77¼	77	77¼
1 Warren Bros 6s41 rct	90	90	90
5 West Shore 4s 2361	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Westn Md 4s 52	84¼	84¼	84¼
26 Westn Pac 1st 5s 40	30½	30½	30½
30 Westn Pac 5s 48 aod	29¾	29¾	29¾
15 Westn Un 5s 60	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Western Un 4½s 50	83	83	83
1 Wheel&L E 4½s 66	83	82½	82½
2 Wilson&Co 4s 55	100	100	100
20 Wis Cen 4s 49	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Wis Cen 4s 8&D 36	18½	18½	18½
1 Young S&T 3½s 60	90¾	90¾	90¾

Foreign Bonds

6 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 Argentine 4s 75 Ap	73¾	73¾	73¾
4 Argentine 4½s 48	84¼	84¼	84¼
9 Argentine 4½s 71	80	80	80
1 Australia 4½s 56	80¾	80¾	80¾
2 Belgium 6s 55	95½	95½	95½
1 Brazil 8s 41	33½	33½	33½
10 Brazil C Ry R1 7s '52	33½	33½	33½
4 Canada 5s '52	102	102	102
1 Canada 3¼s '61	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Canada 3s '67	98½	98½	98½
1 Chile 7s '42 ssd	13½	13½	13½
1 Chile 6s '58 ssd	13½	13½	13½
7 Colomb 3s '70	33½	33½	33½
5 Copenhag 5s '52	28½	28½	28½
7 Cuba 4½s '77	73	73	73
10 Dom 1st 5½s '69 ext	88	88	88
11 Mex 4s '04 ssd '34	6¼	6¼	6¼
16 Mex 10 4s ssd '45	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Norway 4½s 65	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Sao Paulo City 8s '57	10½	10½	10½
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	40	40	40
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	42½	42½	42½
5 Urug aj 3¾s-4½s'78	56¼	56¼	56¼

Bond Sales

Total today—$277,000. Previous day—4,404,000. Week ago—4,431,000. Year ago—5,182,000. Two years ago—4,843,000. Jan. 1 to date—1,174,101,300. Year ago—1,311,940,950. Two years ago—816,693,150.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July wheat:				
Chicago	1.18	1.16⅛	1.16⅛	1.16⅛
Kansas City			1.08	1.10⅛
Winnipeg	.80⅞	.80¾	.80⅝	.80⅞
Sept. wheat:				
Chicago	1.20	1.18⅛	1.18⅛	1.18⅞
Minneapolis	1.19⅜	1.18⅛	1.18⅛	1.19⅛
Kansas City	1.11⅞	1.10⅝	1.10⅝	1.11⅜
Dec. wheat:				
Chicago	1.23⅛	1.21⅛	1.21⅛	1.23⅜
Minneapolis	1.18	1.14⅛	1.14⅛	1.18⅛
Kansas City	1.18	1.13⅜	1.13⅜	1.18⅛
July corn:				
Chicago	.87⅞	.87¼	.87⅞	.87⅝
Kansas City			.85½	.85⅞
Sept. corn:				
Chicago	.90⅝	.89⅛	.90	.90
Kansas City	.87¼	.87	.87¼	.87¼
July Oats:				
Chicago		.48⅛	.47¾	.47⅞
Minneapolis			.43⅜	.48⅜
Winnipeg			.31¼	.31¼
Rye, Chicago				
July	.69⅝	.68⅛	.69¼	.69⅛
Sept.	.69¼	.67⅞	.69¼	.69⅞
Dec.	.73	.71⅛	.73⅛	.73⅛

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	..	..	..	160 bn	60.5
October	..	..	..	61.0 bn	60.8
December	..	..	..	100.5n	100.2
March	..	..	..	99.8n	99.3

Tops

July	..	..	..	136.5b	135.0
October	137.0	137.0	137.0	137.0b	136.5
December	138.0	138.0	138.0	136.2b	137.2
March	139.4	139.4	139.3	138.0b	137.8
May	141.0	141.0	141.0	139.7b	138.1

b—Nominal. b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	18.64	18.71	18.62	18.61	18.60
October	19.08	19.10	19.00	18.81	19.08
December	19.10	19.21	18.99	18.85	19.17
March	19.30	19.31	19.02	19.00	19.32
May	19.33	19.33	19.06	19.04	19.35

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July, Old	1.75	1.75	1.73⅝	1.74⅜	1.75⅜
July New				1.74⅜	1.76⅜
Oct.	1.73⅛	1.73⅝	1.72	1.72⅝	1.73⅛
Dec.	1.77⅜	1.77⅛	1.76⅛	1.77⅛	1.77⅜

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	13.67	13.70	13.67	13.70	13.70
Sept.	....	....	....	13.80	13.80
Oct.	13.82	....	....	13.82	13.82
Dec.	....	....	....	13.87	13.85

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	.....	.....	.....	6.40b	6.40
October	.....	.....	.....	6.40b	6.40
December	.....	.....	.....	6.40b	6.34
b Bid					

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	....	....	....	4.70b	4.70
December	....	....	....	4.80b	4.80

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	30.80	30.75	30.80	30.80	30.80
*January	30.80	30.90	30.80	30.75	30.75
Eggs					
†September	22.90	22.95	22.90	22.90	22.90
†October	24.60	24.65	24.60	24.60	24.60
†November	24.60	24.65	24.60	24.60	24.60
†December	....	....	....	24.60b	24.60
Potatoes					
November	2.70	2.73	2.73	2.72	2.69

b—Bid. a—Asked. *B.a. †B.a.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. K. Rice, Jr., & Co.; for grain, butter by J. L. Fiske. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

July 17

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
0.75	Bos & Albany	23½	23½	23½	23
1.00	Bos Edison	23¾	23¼	23¼	23½
1.00	Bos Elevated	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1.00b	Bos Man-Tray	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
.50c	Conner Banus	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
..	8 Mass Gas pf B	70	70	70	70
2.50e	1 M Mfr 1st pf	28½	28½	28½	28½
..	1 Mass Gas pf B	84

Local Classified

(Continued)

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His canteen credit can't afford these canteen goodies but you easily can!
COOKIES—CANDIES—JAMS—JELLIES
CRACKERS AND CHEESE—$1.15—$4.25
We send these to your boy in the armed forces anywhere in the world. Postage included in price.

Four New Subjects Added to the FAMOUS WALLACE NUTTING PROCESS PICTURES
Birches, Mountains and Streams
SIZE 18x22, $3.00 and $4.00
CURRIER'S FRAME SHOP
236 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
689 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Trowbridge 5326, 9-11 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fiske's
ICE CREAM—CANDY
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
Harvard Square, Cambridge KIR. 8681
Pagson Park 832-835 Beacon St.
Belmont 2265 Lasell 2183
Belmont Newton Centre

Connections to All Boats and Trains
ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 Brattle Street
TRO. 6700

M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
Complete Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

CONCORD

New "HoMend" Rayon Hose
Sheer and Semi-Service Weights
$1.15 • $1.25 • $1.35
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
43 Main St. Concord 371-W

CONSERVE FUEL
Insulate Your Home
Call
WILSON LUMBER CO.
Concord 290

DEDHAM

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0120
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0907

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1100, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Large variety of colors and styles in Dresses and Coats for Women
Hart Schaffner & Marx and Fashion Park Clothes for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street

Leisure
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848

English Figurines by Royal Doulton
$3.00 to $30.00
RICE & CO.
Finer Diamonds F. W. RICE Watches
250 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

featuring the NEW FEATHER CUT
THE NASH BEAUTY SHOP
16 Merrimack Street Tel. 4080

CHOICE MEATS
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
Kirschner's Meat Market
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

ALL FINISHED SERVICE
The peak of fine laundering service. Everything returned nicely washed and ironed—ready to wear. Busy housewives place it high on their list of indispensables.
PHONE 1-6-4
Individual Family Laundry
Launderers—Dry Cleaners—Rug Shampooers

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Summer Servicing of your car. Have it checked now.
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 3230

FLEXEES: Help you cut a fine figure — without cutting into your figure. You know what a good girdle does for dress and suit morale, but maybe you don't know that you can have that trim waistline; those sleek, controlled hiplines; plus wonderful comfort, too!
Priced from $4.50—$8.50
Philbrook MacKenney Shop, Inc.

HOLBROOK

HOOKER BROS.
Ice Cream
Holbrook, Mass.
Tel. Randolph 470

HOLYOKE

Pick Your Favorite Styles Here!
Smart, New Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

HYANNIS

Noël Pages Hairdresser
Telephone Hyannis 922
Centerville Road, Hyannis, Mass.

LAWRENCE

Complete Assortment of Summer Play Clothes for Vacation Fun
★
Cherry & Webb's
Men's Polo Shirts
Slack Suits Swim Suits
Earlington's
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
2770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0320
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-6748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Quality Jewelry
Trade at
Wood-Abbott Co.
135 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
Lowell-Born, Lowell-Owned and Lowell-Operated
Get Ready for Your Summer Vacation at Pollards

July Sales at
CHERRY & WEBB'S
A Month of Values
LOWELL, MASS.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co
Gaston de Paris
exclusively at
JOSEF'S SALON
of individual hair designing
45 MERRIMACK ST., LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

Lovely Cotton Housecoats
Large and small flower prints on backgrounds of rose, copen, navy, wine and white. Flattering square or "V" necklines. Generous wrap. They fit lovely, are cool and pack easily for travelling. Require no ironing.
Sizes 12 to 20—38 to 52 $3.98
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

Visit Our Sun and Surf Shop
You'll find everything you need for the most possible fun.
Second Floor
T. W. ROGERS CO.
UNION STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 3773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 2 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Check Master
THE CHECKING ACCOUNT PLAN FOR ALL THE PEOPLE
A NUMBER OF $1 CHECK
NO BALANCE
5¢ EACH CHECK DRAWN AND EACH ITEM DEPOSITED

THE MALDEN TRUST CO.
MEMBER F. D. I. C. MALDEN, MASS.

JULY—A Month of "Value Finds" at JOSLIN'S
Stocks of Home Front needs at their highest! Prices have been slashed to help you save! Buy MORE War Stamps Here NOW.

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
340 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0300

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES for your home
We carry a complete line
Curtains $1.00 up
Draperies $1.00 up
Special order work is our specialty
Jones Stores, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden
400 Main Street, Melrose

Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
Have a vacation from hair worries. Make your appointment now for a PERMANENT
92 Pleasant Street Tel. MAL. 0485-W

MEDFORD

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 8344 305 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 0232
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

MEDFORD
(Continued)

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
49 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

Medford Square Meat Shop
9 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 0310

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

K. W. GERRITSON
Jeweler
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
5 Riverside Avenue, Medford Square
Tel. Mystic 6938 See us today

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4294-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have You Tried Our Homogenized Milk?
Customers Prefer It
1. No mixing necessary
2. Improves texture of food
3. Quicker to serve
4. Easily digested
Through our homogenizing process the cream is evenly thoroughly permanently distributed throughout the milk.
C. W. Spear Milk Co.
37 Central St., Wakefield CRY 0610

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing Pressing, Repairing
All Laundry Services
Samosel Cleansers & Dyers
148 Emerson St. Stoneham 0621

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1423 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

NEEDHAM

Tel-Nee 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
Ask for our Weekly List

NEW BEDFORD

Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Agent for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Edgewood Lane Shop Dial 3-3167
Dial 3-3276 190 Acushnet Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
CLEANERS AND DYERS
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7303 or 5-7304
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2100

NEWTONVILLE

HELEN CROSS BAKERY
Tasty Home Baked Products—Fresh Daily
Special Attention to Party Work
291 Walnut St. Big. 9041

Furniture insurance protects all household contents. Are yours protected against fire? If not, see us today.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
61 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.
Bigelow 7300

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

WENDELL BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
Haircutting
All Branches of Beauty Culture
WM. LANGLEY
37 West Street Tel. 7027

Join Our JULY BLANKET CLUB
The price regulations guarantee that prices will not be higher BUT there is no guarantee that all wool blankets will be obtainable in the fall. $1.00 down and small monthly payments holds a blanket for you.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

1¢ COOKIE SALE
Week Beginning July 20
Order your picnic rolls early
E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 North St. Tel. 2-3083

Saturday Last Day
ENGLAND BROS.
Store-Wide Clearance Sale
Savings 20 to 60%

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S NUT BREAD
2 cans 29c
Prune Nut, Fruit Nut, Chocolate Nut or Date Nut
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0400. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Granite 3100-3101
KARL'S
Auto Body Repair Co., Inc.
Specializing in Bodies and Fenders
Straightening Frames
Complete "Bear" Equipment, Upholstery
Complete Refinishing Department
KARL A. KARJALAINEN
29 GREENWOOD AV., WOLLASTON, MASS.

THE SWIM SHOP IS OPEN
. . . featuring figure-flattering, eye-stopping creations by
GANTNER, 3.95 up
REMICK'S

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pro. 1234

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1833 8 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 2697. Hours 8 to 10 each daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete line of Furniture and Rugs. Slip Covers Made to Order.
380 Summer St., Davis Sq. SOM. 0760

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1317, 1 p. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers by PAGE
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

WAKEFIELD

BELLEVUE SHOPPE
ELIZABETH A. BELIVEAU, Prop.
Closing Out Our Summer Stock of Hats and Dresses
We offer very good values
360 Main Street Wakefield

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

ADRIAN SMITH
Formerly Supt. for Lewandos
Custom Cleaners
Work Called For and Delivered
833A Main St. Tel. 4329

Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices
Waltham Super Market
836 MAIN STREET

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1130—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER PROV. CO.
Poultry, Beef, Pork, Lamb, Seafoods, Fruit, Vegetables
Groceries
Tel. Win. 2780 553 Main St.

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's roomark's address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received; Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, home, choice; liberal table from 3 gns. MRS. CHAMPION. Worthing 2717

POST VACANT

WALES—Required in October, qualified secretary (exempt military service) with knowledge of accounting; resident; Christian Scientist. Apply Headmistress, Claremont School, Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire.

ROOMS TO LET

EWELL, SURREY—Comfortable home, business man or woman in lady's house. Meals arranged. 2 mins station. Victoria, 35 mins. Nice garden. Box W-1883, BCM/CSM, London, W.C.1.

TO LET

KENT—To let fully furnished, 4 berthed caravan, electric light, 2 oil cookers and heater, outside Elsan sanitation. Accommodation, garage, in 3-3 acres land, vegetables and fruit. Apply Ewing, Minsal, Firbeld Rd., Farnham, Surrey.

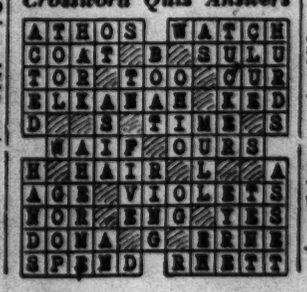
England

BATH

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

J. PUGSLEY & SON
3, Southgate St. Tel. Bath 4865
9 and 9a, Charles St. Tel. Bath 3784
For Fine Fitting Footwear
The Fitting of CHILDREN a Speciality

Crossword Quiz Answers



BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HASTINGS TUNBRIDGE WELLS EASTBOURNE LEWES TROYIL
HAILSHAM BOSCOMBE SOUTHAMPTON WEYMOUTH BATH WINCHESTER

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO.
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Removal experts, decorators, complete house furnishers, carpet and curtain specialists, china, glass, ironmongery, etc.

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
82-86, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 348, High St., Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

TYRES
SAVE PURCHASE TAX
HAVE YOUR OLD TYRES REBUILT
PLENTY OF TYRES
Consignments Arriving Daily
W. A. M. TYRE CO.
29, Ashley Road, Boscombe Tel. 2253
13, Queen Street 43, Leigh Road
Weymouth Wimborne

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
93 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

C. G. LEE
75 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen
THE QUADRANT TEL. 322

F. T. EDE
High Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor and Tailor to His Majesty's Forces
88A, Wimborne Road (Opposite St. Lukes Church)
Tel. Winton 356

Jarrauds
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6730—6731

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 7070

The Sole Agent for the Noted "K" SHOES is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
3 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 30 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 3000

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
42A, Poole Road, Westbourne
317, Wimborne Road, Winton
LONDON HOUSE, WIMBORNE

BRIGHTON and HOVE

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality Lowest Price

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2283 HOVE

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
81 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 6613

Lecture Posters
THE EAGLE PRESS
Printers
Agendas, Balance Sheets, Account Books, Office Equipment, Private and Commercial Stationery, Invitation Cards, Dance and other Programme Pads, Table Stationery, Die Stamping and Copper Plate Printers.
170 Church Road, HOVE (Tel. 6877)

Builders and Decorators
Bostel Bros Ltd
WEST STREET, BRIGHTON TEL. 6684
Estimates given. Electrical and Sanitary Engineers. Heating and Lighting
ESTABLISHED 1788

SEE NEXT PAGE

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.....for.....year or.....months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME.....
STREET and NUMBER.....
CITY and STATE.....
MC-3

ENGLAND

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
and
DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegeterian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton Phone 58787

BROMLEY

Warne's Ltd
Tailors—Hosiers
and
School Outfitters
61, High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton, Chingford & Upminster

For High Class Jewellery
Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0843

E. A. VICKERS
& SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers
and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture ● Linens ● Fashions
Cafe Light Luncheons, Afternoon Tea
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

CROYDON PURLEY and District

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in This Paper
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY
SCIENTIFIC
laundry process
Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
Bramley—Guildford, Surrey
'Phone: Bramley 3294

HEREFORD

Doris Goldsworthy
Costumes, Coats, Frocks
Knitwear, Blouses, Skirts
Utility Clothing
55, Broad Street Tel. 2804

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's
Modern Store

PAIGNTON

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (Next G. P. O.)
Tel. 57212

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

PINNER

W. H. ETHERIDGE
For Upholstering and Bedding
CURTAINS
BLINDS, LOOSE COVERS
A. R. P. MATERIALS
90, Bridge Street, Pinner Phone 221

ENGLAND

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

POOLE and District

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 236 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

Military Tailors and Outfitters
ROWE & EDMONDS
Uniforms for all officers
Men's and Women's Services
3, CLARENDON ROAD, SOUTHSEA

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SUTTON—Surrey

For
BABIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
Go to
SHINNERS LTD.
SUTTON

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
AUTUMN FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4314

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
Refrigeration Specialists
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT LTD.
43, Fleet Street, Torquay Phone 3483

DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS
NEWTON ROAD, TORQUAY
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Vans call in all districts Tel. 63137

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay
For Reliable Grocery

Bathes
Original "Devonshire Violets"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
Kodak Specialities. Films developed
24 FLEET STREET, TORQUAY. Ph. 3934
Also at Paignton and Newquay
This special Perfume is also obtainable at leading stores throughout U. S. A.

WAYCOTTS.
Auctioneers
House, Land and Estate Agents
4-5 Fleet Street, Torquay Phone 4333
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Fashion Drapers
House Linens and Dress Fabrics
'Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd 'Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

Wales

CARDIFF

WHY NOT FLOWERS?
from
CASE BROS.
3, St. John's Sq., Cardiff
Tel. 625
Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

R. G. DAVIS
Tel. 6469 3, Kingsway, Cardiff
Specialists in
MACDONALD, EUGENE and JAMAL (the new machineless Permanent Wave)
Also Manicure and Beauty Culture
Consultations Free

E. Ashton Ltd
Fishmongers
Fish, Game and Poultry Dealers
CENTRAL MARKET
Cardiff. Tel. (3 lines) 4013, 4814, 4015
Established 1900

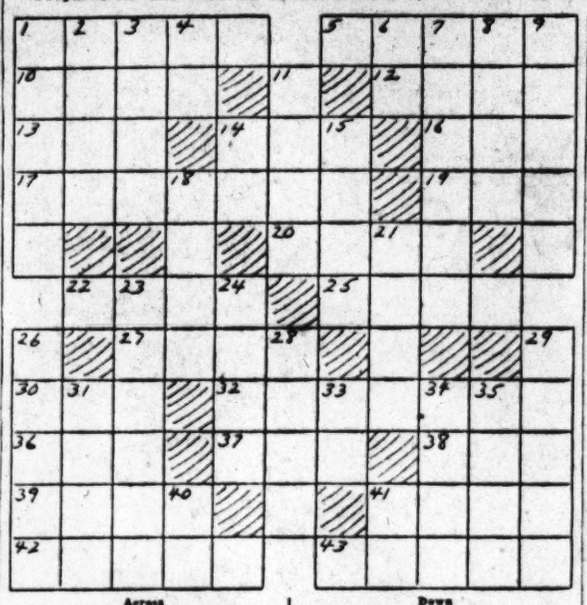
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is companion to Aramis and Porthos in well-known Dumas tale?
5—What would you wind with a Breguet key?
10—If you were a newmarket, it would be what?
12—What sea lies between Philippines and Borneo?
13—What is a high, craggy hill?
14—Abo.
16—Mongrel dog is what?
17—Who was father of the prophet Samuel?
18—What is a sheep tick?
20—What "hath a taming hand"?
22—What do you call a stray person or beast?
25—Possessive pronoun.
27—What is adorned with seven stars in "The Blessed Damozel"?
28—Era.
29—According to Shakespeare, what flowers are "sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes"?
30—And not.
31—With what country is the primrose associated (abbr.)?
32—Affirmative reply.
33—What is a Spanish lady called?
41—What is name of river and two lakes of Eire?
42—Would you dance, plant, or spend a girish?
43—What is first name of Scarlett O'Hara's third husband?

Down

1—Sir Guy Standing did what to gain fame?
3—What is an instrument of manual operation?
5—To listen.
6—Book of Habakkuk is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
8—White.
7—Who is given white bread and butter for his supper, according to Mother Goose?
8—What is that which gives a hint or solution?
9—What is refuse or coarse part of flax, hemp, or other textile plants?
11—The Owl and the Pussy-cat traveled in what?
15—What is a symbol for theron?
19—Selcte River flows to what river?
16—Who is Prometheus's love in Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound"?
19—Home of Asiatics?
21—What is a thin, soft muslin without stiffening?
23—Who is the actor wed to Joan Fontaine?
24—How many acts in Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine"?
26—A manualist works with what?
28—What did Polyeraies throw into the sea?
29—"Liability" is an antonym of what?
31—What is the nonsense creature invented by Gelett Burgess?
33—Who was a king of Bashan?
34—What heroine of fiction attended Lowood School?
35—Tegee is what?
40—Article.
41—What is an exclamation of inquiry?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

For Amateur Photographers

Luminous labels for bottles used in photographic dark-rooms are a new timesaver.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou shalt not hate thy brother in thine heart.—Lev. 19:17

Brevities

Detroit News: A single ranch in roomy Australia covers an area of 10,000 square miles. On a place that large, of course, the singing cowboy can become homesick at home.

Louisville Courier-Journal: For the record in this statistical age let it be stipulated that more than 50 per cent of the soap used to wash Junior's face could be saved by giving him unlimited access to watermelon.

Did You Ever Wonder

If the Expression "Mares Nest" Refers to an Equine Abode?

The word mare in this expression has nothing to do with horses. It comes, rather, from Mara, a sort of demon in whom some persons used to believe. Mara was thought to have a nest filled with wonderful treasures which were as illusory as the imaginary demon himself.—W. P. Keasbey.

How Extreme Cold May Be Produced Electrically?

Experiments have been conducted with a very powerful electromagnet with a view to producing temperatures in the neighborhood of 459° Fahrenheit below zero. Heat is thought to be due to the rate of vibration of the molecules which make up substances. Speed up the molecular dance and you raise the temperature of the substance—slow the molecules down and the temperature will drop. At about 459°, molecular motion, and therefore heat, are thought to cease. The electromagnet will be used to restrain the movement of molecules magnetically, and it is thought that this new method will produce extremely low temperatures more easily than by the older method of the liquefaction of helium.

Why an Office Seeker Is Called a Candidate?

In the old Roman times there were political campaigns much as there are today. In Rome, candidates for office wore dazzling white togas, the natural color of the wool being whitened artificially by the use of chalk. White is a widely used symbol of purity and the

ROMAN WEARING TOGA

early Roman office seekers implied by the brightness and luster of their togas that their motives in seeking the office were equally white, or pure. Our word candidate comes from the Latin candidatus, meaning "clothed in white." Candidatus is what the Roman office seeker was called, from the toga candida or white garment which he wore.

W. P. Keasbey

Beat the Censor

Allied shortwave broadcasts are suggesting to radio listeners in the Indies that they can circumvent Japanese news censorship by employing native tomtom signals to transmit messages.

Daily Quotation

I'M going your way, so let us go hand in hand. You help me and I'll help you. Let us help one another while we may.—William Morris

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Lighthouse on the Dunes

Daily Anecdote

Debt to Nature

A good composer will turn to account a suggestion from any source, however humble. Mendelssohn delighted in acknowledging his debt to nature in these matters.

Mendelssohn and a friend were walking in the country one day, and feeling tired, threw themselves on the grass and continued their conversation. Suddenly the composer seized his friend by the arm and whispered, "Hush!" A moment later Mendelssohn told him that a large fly had just then gone buzzing by and he wished to hear its sound die away in the distance.

Mendelssohn was at that time working on his overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and not long after it was completed. He then showed his friend a certain descending bass modulation with the remark, "There, that's the fly that buzzed past us at Schonhausen."

In Lighter Vein

A Small Appetite

Lord Northcliffe, the British publisher, knew from first hand experience of the trials and tribulations of aspiring authors. He was introduced to a young writer who was aglow with literary ardor.

"What do you consider the most important qualification for a beginner in literature?" asked the young man.

"A small appetite," replied the publisher without hesitation.

—Milwaukee Journal.

Smiles

The examination of the witness had been long, and attorney, witness and judge were all tired. "And about how far is it between these two towns?" the attorney asked.

"About six miles as the flow cries," replied the witness.

"You mean as the cry flows, I suppose," interjected the attorney.

"No, no," interrupted the judge. "He means as the fly crows."—Pathfinder.

A Forty-Dollar Bill

Dalroy, Alberta.

Three elderly sisters reside on a small farm near this village. Because of the small size of the farm they were unable to grow sufficient green feed for their stock. This they had to buy from neighboring farmers. On one occasion the sisters ordered a supply of feed—at a cost of forty dollars—from a neighbor. As he was leaving after delivering the last load, one of the sisters handed him four ten dollar bills. He accepted and thanked them for payment in full. Then, to their surprise, he came down from the wagon and approached them. "This is for you, and this is for you, and this is for you," he said to each sister in turn, "and I will keep this one." Then he turned quickly, climbed onto the wagon, and drove off hastily. In her hand each sister found a ten dollar bill.

Sometime later a friend asked this man why he let them pay the full forty dollars when he had no intention of keeping it all.

"Oh," he answered simply, "it did them no harm to save it for me, and it certainly did me no harm, but gave me a great deal of pleasure to return it to them."

Little Chauncey

"Mater would like to borrow some eggs, flour, baking powder, and your recipe for sponge cake!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Kinf for a Day*

By Le Pelley

MY, MY, BUT I'm EXCITED !!!
WE'RE COMING TO TOWN NOW.. WE'LL GET IN BACK WITH THE TIRES AND LET YOU DRIVE ALONE
S-A-A-Y.. LOOK AT THAT LOAD OF TIRES COMING INTO TOWN !!
WHY IT LOOKS LIKE THAT OLD HERMIT FROM THE CITY DUMP
THAT'S THE MOST RUBBER YET !!
HE'S ALL DRESSED UP....
HURRAH FOR THE TIRE KING
HOORAY FOR THE HERMIT
TWO HUNDRED POUNDS IF IT'S AN OUNCE
SIX HUNDRED
THREE CHEERS

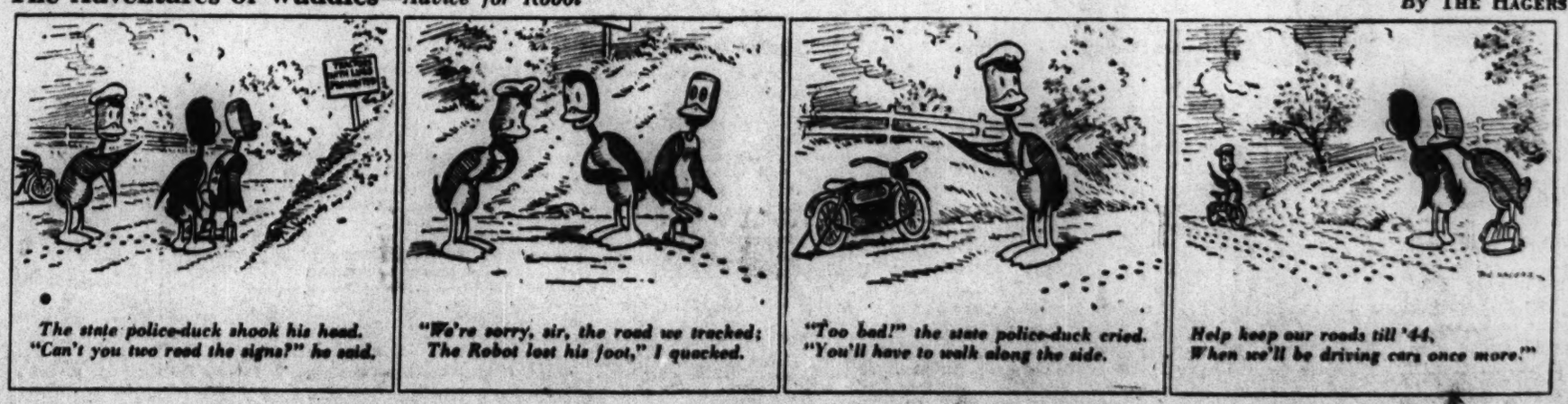
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Fair Exchange!*

By Rodgers

I was surprised today to find my box for playthings empty
"Now, where could all those rubber bones and things be?" I wondered—
But just then the Boss came along and explained. While I was away he turned them all over to the government—
"But don't you worry," he added. "I've been saving a couple of nice big real bones for you!"
Oh boy! If you ask me, I made out pretty well on that deal!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Advice for Robot*

By The Hagers



The state police-duck shook his head. "Can't you two read the signs?" he said.

"We're sorry, sir, the road we tracked; The Robot lost his foot," I quacked.

"Too bad!" the state police-duck cried. "You'll have to walk along the side.

Help keep our roads till '44, When we'll be driving cars once more!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Second Front

Remembering that the urging of a second front in Western Europe goes back to the summer of 1941, it is easy to understand the impatience of the layman in Britain and America as he sees the Nazis driving close to Stalingrad. Yet we may be sure that United Nations strategy has not overlooked the importance of keeping the Russian front alive. We must hope that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt will give the order for invasion in the West before the Germans can split Russia.

Undoubtedly, the risks of landing a British-American force in France or Norway have been carefully calculated. One key to them is in the air, literally and figuratively. For the clearest prerequisite of any invasion attempt is an umbrella of air power. How far over the Continent the air front can be maintained is the most vital question. Britain couldn't hold Norway because her short-range fighter planes based in England couldn't protect her land and sea forces there, while the Germans, with short-hop land communications could base both bombers and fighters in Norway. One secret of Dunkirk was that there the RAF controlled the air.

It is such control that British-American forces need for crossing the Channel and opening a second front on the Continent. The RAF and the American air force of still undisclosed size now organizing at Irish and English bases probably would be able to place an umbrella over a crossing and even extend it inland for fifty to a hundred miles under present conditions. But would they be able to hold it and blast German mechanized forces moving up to a second front should Nazi air power be concentrated in the West?

That is the big question in Washington and London when the risks are calculated. Clearly, the longer British-American air power is built up and the farther East the Nazis are drawn, the smaller are the risks in the West. We trust equal attention is being given to the risks of waiting too long. To realize how important it is to keep the Russian front alive, one only needs to try to estimate the situation with that 2,000-mile sapper of Nazi strength immobilized. That danger might come quickly. Military experts are agreed that Japan is only waiting for the most favorable moment to give Moscow a second front.

We trust, too, that London and Washington are thinking not only of risks but of potential advantages from a second front. It has always been Berlin's nightmare. It would help not only the Russians, who undoubtedly would counterattack simultaneously if Nazi air power moved West, but the Allies in Egypt. And visible evidence of help near at hand should double and redouble the strength of revolt and sabotage on the Continent. Calculations are necessary to avoid raising false hopes, or making futile sacrifices, but wars are won by imagination.

Advance Installment Buying

The term "reversal" has become increasingly associated in the public thought with loss. In contrast, plans recently advanced by various sources, for a reversal in installment buying procedure, appear to be very much on the credit side. Providing for regular payments now on automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, and other heavy durable goods, to be delivered after the war, the plans offer wage-earners something tangible in which to invest surplus funds.

True, many individuals whose financial status has not improved as a result of war conditions, are finding their incomes strained to the limit by rising living costs, taxes, and war bonds. Others, some with real jobs for the first time in many years, are now financially able to buy the things on which they have cast longing eyes throughout the depression years. But the goods have vanished, and, in frustration, such people are strongly tempted to spend their money on non-essentials.

The proposed installment plans offer an attractive outlet for the buying urge, and an added inducement in that participants would be promised delivery of the first postwar goods produced.

One proposal would allow for part payment of dealers' commissions at time of sale, thus helping to preserve existing selling organizations. Money collected would be invested in war bonds, until such time as the manufacturers resume production.

Thus the installment buying would help prevent inflation, aid in sale of war bonds, and furnish a backlog of paid orders with which firms could start normal activity after the war.

Widening Rift With Finland

The inexorable logic of global war is once more illustrated in the deteriorating relations between the United States and Finland. That small country, for which Americans have felt both admiration and affection, has argued that its part in World War II is an independent one, that it is fighting for nobody's interests but Finland's, and that its battle is against Russia. It has not been possible for Finland to act on this conception of self-interest, however, without endangering the entire cause of the United Nations.

Because the position of Finland has resulted in part from conditions beyond Finnish control, the United States has been more than understanding. Even the request just announced by the State Department for closure of Finnish consulates seems a very mild move when it is considered that for more than a year Finland has refused to the United States any consular privileges except those available through the Legation at Helsinki.

This attitude on Finland's part has represented a violation of the consular agreements between the two countries which is fully explainable only if the logic of Finland's relation to the Axis is recognized. The closing of Finnish consulates in the United States is a proper precaution against transmission of vital information through them to the Axis.

The United States has already implied that in the event of a Finnish break with the Axis, American influence would be exerted in the postwar settlement on Finland's behalf. What such a promise might be worth to Finland in its postwar relations with Russia has since been indicated by the Anglo-American-Russian agreements which appear to have removed likelihood of Russian encroachment on the Baltic States. The request of the United States Government that Finland close its consulates in the United States by August 1 may serve as a further reminder to Finns that their policy is costing them the friendship of a powerful champion.

Green Strikes

The claimed membership of the labor movement in the United States now runs up to 10,000,000. Never in the English-speaking world has unionism reached such size.

At the business of being trade unionists, most of the new members are green. Most of them joined to get better pay. Many recognize their new power without realizing its responsibilities. Government officials have found that new union men at this time are apt to be somewhat belligerent. As the Government people explain it, the new unionists are not skilled in collective bargaining. If they were, they would be steadier.

Apparently it was this newness in the labor movement that led to the ill-advised walkout of 1,000 workers in the Monsanto Chemical plants in Everett, Massachusetts. These plants are the biggest chemical producers in New England and among the most vital to war manufacture throughout the region, because the chemicals they turn out are used in so many war processes. Hundreds of other plants, large and small, are touched by the tieup.

"It is the easiest thing in the world to pull a strike," remarks Dan Tobin, president of the teamsters' union of the American Federation of Labor. "But once you are out," this veteran union leader adds, "it is often terribly hard to get back. That is why I pay my assistants big money to keep our members from getting into strikes."

After all, being a union member is considerably more than putting on a button and paying dues. Trade unionism is a way of the worker's living in industry. Union leaders who have come up to their present posts after years in the organization, who have gone through bad times with it as well as good, who have suffered for being union men, and regard union labor as a cause—and there are a great many square-shooting and able men of this class in the United States—possess a standard of guidance that needs to be valued among the newcomers more than it sometimes is today.

When such leaders counsel against strikes, to carry out the "no strike" pledge of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, their judgment should be heeded. Unauthorized, wildcat strikes generally hurt trade unionism.

Today in wartime, if a union leader in any dispute urges avoidance of striking, the new members owe it to the union, as well as their country, not to get excited and walk out regardless.

Our Readers Say—

For a Pacific Charter

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As this war widens its military scope, it automatically should widen our understanding and our interest in the needs of the countries involved.

Rather tardily—several years after the beginning of China's five-year war against Japan—we have turned our eyes toward the Orient—that is, turned them with a genuine interest and the desire to know the truth about these countries and their people, so little known to the average American.

When the Atlantic Charter burst on the world horizon, although it must have carried a certain amount of cheer to the East, it must also have seemed rather definitely a Western Charter of the freedom which the whole world—with the exception of the Axis Powers—is now seeking.

The East, which is wise in her old, old knowledge of the brittleness of treaties and the unexpected turns of politics, must have felt somewhat left out of this mighty Charter—partly because she was not specifically brought in, but especially after the announcement that its terms would not apply to India. The East realizes too well that the Western civilization has not until recently been much concerned with the problems of the East, nor particularly pleased with the notion of sharing world-power with her.

For this reason, it would seem to those of us who feel "freedom for the world" should mean what it says, that without delay a Pacific Charter should be drawn up which would include all the countries of the Pacific.

ESTHER M. MCCULLOUGH
North Bennington, Vt.

On Moving the Japanese

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some of us who live in Los Angeles feel that the letter written by Rev. George L. Paine of Boston and published in the Monitor recently gives people who do not live on the West Coast a wholly wrong impression.

The demand for the evacuation of the Japanese, a military measure, came very largely from us who are citizens on the Pacific Coast and who have excellent personal reasons for knowing that the Japanese who have lived here are in large part a likeable and most law-abiding people. But there is no way I can conceive of separating loyal and disloyal Japanese quickly.

Like many people of Oriental extraction, the Japanese are adepts at dissimulation when they choose to be. As a mass they were a proved perpetual menace to this coast. I know nothing about the reports from Honolulu, but I do know that there was attempted sabotage here, especially during the early air-raid warnings. We could not pick up a paper or listen to a radio without being informed of large and small captures of radios, arms, and explosives which the Japanese had been warned again and again not to keep illegally in their possession. This continued until the Japanese were removed from Los Angeles County.

The evacuation of the Japanese should not be referred to as "cruel." The facts don't support it. It would be far better to emphasize the fine way many of them have agreed to it as a patriotic act, helping America in the way they best can at present.

Los Angeles — A. D. W.

Japanese Reception Center

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Yesterday a friend who teaches in one of the high schools in Los Angeles dropped in to see me. She had just come from the Japanese Reception Center at Santa Anita, where she had called on former pupils of her school now at the Center. She found them looking well, full of interest in the happenings at school since they left, and apparently happy enough. She said they joked and laughed merrily at the fish and rice they were getting at the Center, which all Japanese are supposed to like so well and which they, as Americans, didn't like at all well! But they said they were now getting more vegetables, and a quart of milk a day.

We on the Pacific Coast are quite relieved that all the Japanese are now in custody, but so very sorry that it was necessary to take the good with the bad.

(MRS.) JOSELENA CHRISTIAN SPROUL
Monrovia, Calif.

A Soldier's Appreciation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In receiving your paper every day a new and delightful experience was opened to me. First of all it was distributed gratis. Secondly the man delivering the paper carried also a smile that made me forget my pains. The paper as a whole was full of interesting and comprehensive articles, and I can truthfully say it is a "panacea" for those who are ill. It sort of takes you out of the hospital and puts you right where the news is being made.

Although the news of late has not been "pleasant," we want to know it, no matter how bad it is! I noticed you were never lax in giving bad news. It should be that way, for the harder we are hit, the harder we will have to hit back. We shall also know what we face and there will never be any room for complacency.

I am going back to my unit Monday, but I leave the hospital knowing that newspapers of your caliber are part of our American institutions.

PRIVATE J. J. B.
U. S. Army Airbase, New York

Preservation of Forests

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was with great interest I read Gifford Pinchot's letter on forestry in the "Our Readers Say" column. He feels that the Government should control the cutting of timber, even by private property owners.

In Norway (my native country) there are large tracts of forests owned both by the Government and by private citizens. No private owner could cut timber at random. He was responsible to the Government how he cut, and when trees were cut, new ones were planted.

The forests in Norway were never thinned or had bare spots. They were thick and beautiful, at least before the invasion.

Chicago — URSULA WEXSEL

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

The Gaimusho's American

By Erwin D. Canham

(A Bookshelf Review)

Until December 7, 1941, the Japanese Foreign Office—*Gaimusho*—and the Japanese Embassy in Washington had on their staff an able, sincere, and outspoken American citizen, Frederick Moore.

For a year, since the Berlin-Tokyo alliance was signed, Mr. Moore had felt that war between Japan and the United States was inevitable. And ever since 1936, when the younger militarists began to show the upper hand in Japan, very serious trouble had been brooding.

Yet Mr. Moore had remained in Japanese employ, hoping that in some way he might help to avert the conflict. He believed that in serving Japan he was serving the United States. In this capacity, he followed splendid precedents. Another American, Henry Willard Denison, was adviser to the Japanese Foreign Office from 1880 to 1915, and there have been many other instances in diplomatic history.

Mr. Moore has lost no time in writing—and has probably informed the State Department of far more—of his inside experiences. His book, WITH JAPAN'S LEADERS (New York: Scribner's. $2.75) is a very illuminating volume. It will be even more helpful in making ultimate peace with Japan—which Mr. Moore says must be based on complete and crushing American victory—than it will be in making war. For Mr. Moore knows the experienced, wiser Japanese as few Americans know them. He knows the Japanese with whom it would be possible for the United States to live in amity. It is on such a relationship that the basis of peace must one day be laid.

* * *

In no sense is this book an apology. For years, Frederick Moore warned the Japanese of the consequences of their course. He foresaw ruin for their nation if the independent power of the young military hot-heads was unchecked. The picture of older Japanese—not only political officials, not only advisers of the Emperor, but also Army and Navy staff officers—unable to run their own departments without interference and dictation from young members of secret societies, is the picture of a nation whose stability and sanity had disintegrated.

Mr. Moore reveals many personal tragedies. Most of the Ambassadors to Washington, and many of their subordinates, were sincere, honest, and liberal men—including many earnest Christians—and they were probably sent out partly as camouflage. The ruthless plotters who kept up the pressure that drove Japan farther and farther into irrevocable military adventure would have been quite willing to humble the United States without actual fighting. The diplomatic game played with Washington was shrewd just because so many of its principals were honest and serious.

Two Ambassadors stand out: Hirosi Saito, the brilliant, facile little poet who deeply lived and loved peace and friendship with the United States, and Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the last of the Ambassadors. Admiral Nomura is revealed as an honest, deceived officer and gentleman, who said to the last: "It's in God's hands—we must still hope, (for peace)."

* * *

Mr. Moore believes Admiral Nomura did not know of the duplicity of the last Washington negotiations, and that Special Ambassador Kurusu took things out of his hands. Kurusu, who had formerly been a broad-minded friend of the United States, was greatly changed on his last mission, had gone over to the militarists, and displayed much arrogance. Yet for all the appealing picture Mr. Moore paints of Ambassador Nomura—including friendly, servantless dinners with the Moores and chauffeur-less drives in the Maryland and Virginia countrysides—he must have known as a former commander of the Japanese Navy what the action plans were in case of war.

Even on Friday, December 4, Mr. Moore had a plan for continuing negotiations with the State Department and possibly avoiding war, which Nomura grasped desperately but Kurusu tossed aside. It should be realized that apart from the temporary surprise value of attack during negotiations—a factor our officers at Pearl Harbor and in the Philippines should have readily avoided—any protraction of the discussions was to American, not Japanese, advantage. For Japan was suffering under the economic boycott, and American re-armament was mounting apace. Time was on our side.

* * *

The conclusion from Mr. Moore's many interesting revelations is chiefly this: that if the Japanese militarists are humbled and a real defeat administered, there is a nucleus within Japan with which the United States could deal, and beside whom we could live amicably. What future fires the secret societies and youthful mystic firebands could kindle would, of course, remain to be seen. American and allied military ability to combat such aggression must, therefore, long be a prime factor.

But beyond these conclusions in high politics remains the drama of Frederick Moore. This former newspaper correspondent—a tall, dark, quiet man of middle years—tells his story with suppressed intensity. For at least a decade he was regarded with some suspicion by many in Washington: an American in the pay of the Japanese. Whether his role was really in the best interests of the United States is hard to judge. Certainly he helped Japan's diplomats in immense degree; certainly he worked fundamentally for peace; but did all this work ultimately make Japan all the stronger as a military adversary of the United States? That is a hard question, with which Mr. Moore's own judgment and conscience must cope. There can be no doubt of his honorable intentions, his candor, his devotion to democracy as against Nazilism, and his contribution to a large page in history.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men.... To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

"Loophole of Escape"

If all Europe were to become a prison, America would still present a loophole of escape; and, God be praised, that loophole is larger than the dungeon itself.—HEINRICH HEINE (1797-1856).

The Wide Horizon

Redemption Not Destruction

By Dr. William E. Masterson

Professor of Law, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., and Chairman of the American Bar Association's Committee on International Legal Problems Raised by War Conditions

We hear much talk in times of war about destroying a nation, a whole people, or groups of people as the only means of removing the causes that gave rise to the war and of insuring peace. During World War One it was heard on all sides that justice demanded that Germany either be wiped off the map or crushed as a nation and never permitted to rise again. In the present war, fortunately the American people are coming slowly to the view that we are fighting primarily for a victory over evil and not for the destruction of persons.

An editorial in The Christian Science Monitor in May, entitled "Justice to Germany," presented this matter in its true light. It distinguished between the individual, who must eventually be separated from all evil, and the evil from which he must be separated. The editorial put the issue clearly by pointing out that a "wedge" must be driven between the German people and Nazilism. The issue, then, is one of redemption, not destruction of the individual.

What is this individual that must be saved, as opposed to the evil which he expresses and which must be separated from him and destroyed? Is it not his native qualities of character, such as faith, meekness, kindness, compassion, honesty, justice, humanity? These qualities are latent in every person, and they constitute his true, indestructible, spiritual individuality.

* * *

So the peoples of the Axis countries must be rescued and liberated from the evils of Nazilism, Fascism, militarism—from whatever would deprive them of their inalienable, God-bestowed liberties and right to self-government. As the Monitor editorial already referred to points out, Germany was the first "occupied" country—occupied by a mental poison which has hypnotized the German people and subjected them to a vicious form of slavery and which would now lead them in turn to attempt to enslave the other peoples of the earth. Only as the people of that country awake to the viciousness of Hitlerism and resist it will they be able to separate and free themselves from its enslaving fears and hatred.

Until this awakening takes place, however, it will be necessary for the United Nations to defend with arms, civilization and Christianity as we have known them. The false leaders in the Axis countries and their deluded followers who are carrying out their evil designs must be defeated, disarmed, and restrained if need be by an international police force, until they learn to reject such leaders and to resist their bestial influences and ferocities. In accepting this false leadership, the peoples of these countries have betrayed civilization and turned to other gods, and suffering will be the price that they must pay for peace. Broken moral law brings penalty.

Freeing the conquered and depressed peoples of Europe and the mesmerized peoples of the Axis Powers from their false systems is but one of the United Nations' war aims and peace objectives. The peace that follows the war must be placed on firmer footing.

* * *

Much can be accomplished in this direction by giving the enemy nations fair treatment in the peace settlement. They must be assured in good faith that they will not be forever crushed, but that so long as they devote themselves to the pursuits of peace and respect the rights and liberties of their fellowman, they will be welcomed into the family of nations and admitted to the privileges and advantages, social and economic, that should be the common heritage of all.

The international society must be so reconstructed and so constituted as to insure the maximum of happiness, of prosperity and freedom, and of the spiritual well-being of all peoples, not merely the victors. It must be a co-operative society that will contribute fairly and impartially to the human needs of all men.

The conquerors will have the greatest opportunity of all history. They will utilize this opportunity only as they are purged of vindictiveness, of pride and self-righteousness. Divine mercy must be present and divine justice must preside at the peace conference. The divine law—the Golden Rule—must be written in the peace treaties as the international law that is to govern the affairs and relationships of nations. The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man will then no longer be mere abstractions, but they will be recognized and demonstrated in larger measure. Peace will no longer be a hope, but a song in the hearts of men.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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CHICAGO: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
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BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.